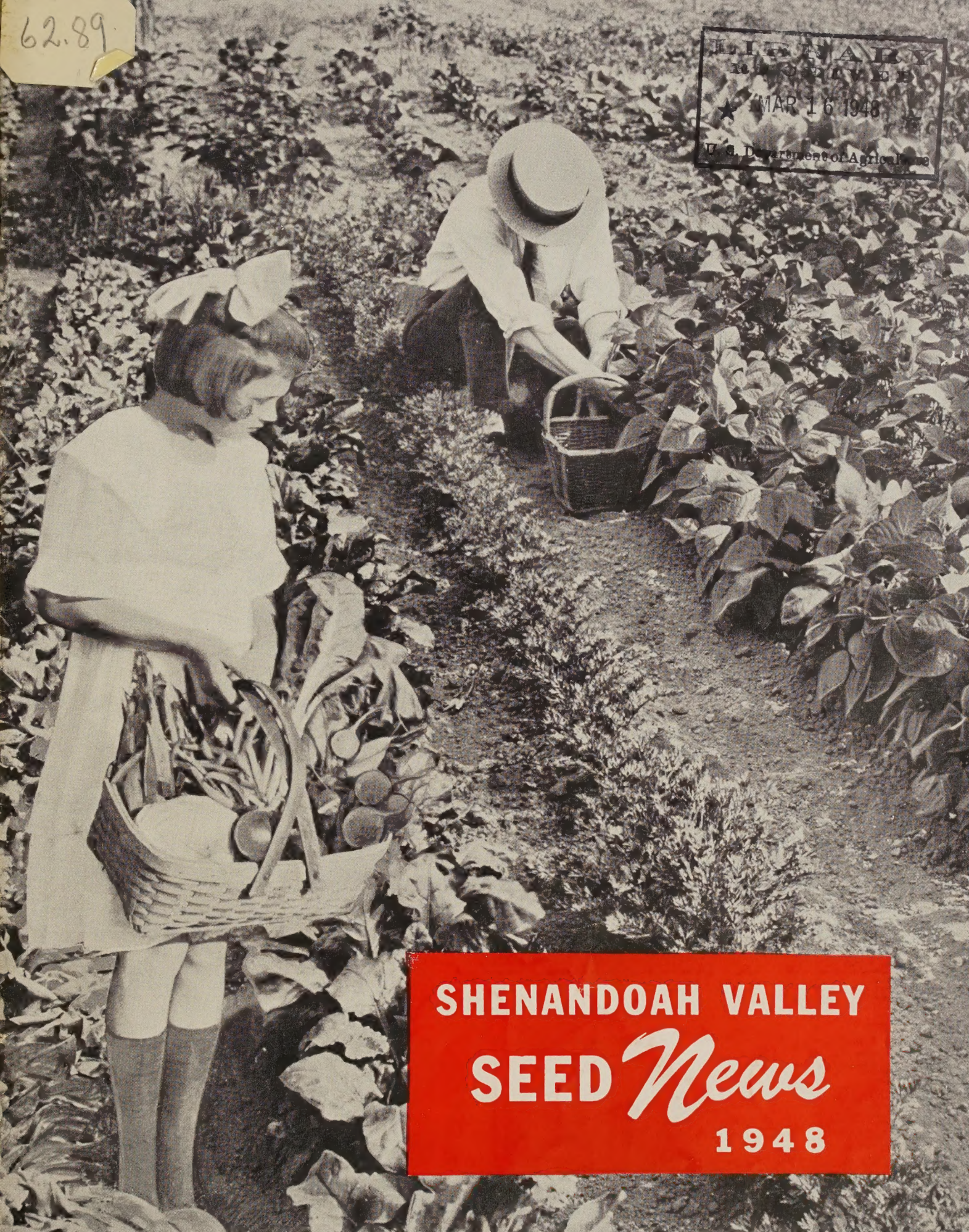


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SHENANDOAH VALLEY

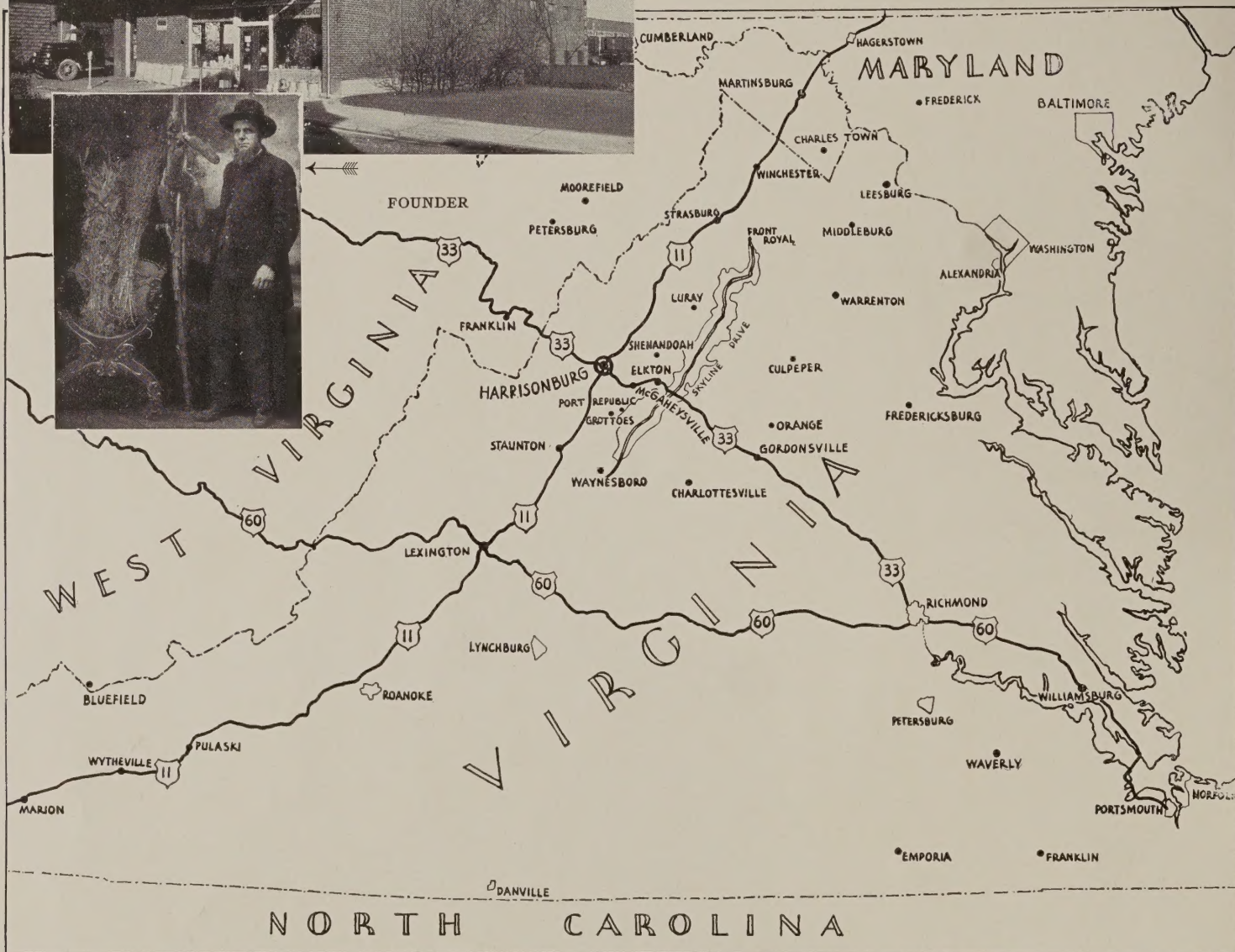
SEED *News*

1948

WETSEL SEED CO. • Dependable Seeds Since 1911 • HARRISONBURG, VA.



THE MAIN PLANT, long familiar to our customers. It includes . . . Office, store, some cleaning machinery and storage. Two other buildings provide additional storage and cleaning facilities.



WE SERVE MOST OF THE ABOVE AREA AND MANY OTHER SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

General Information

Avoid mistakes and misunderstanding by observing these instructions.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE on all vegetable and flower seeds, except where otherwise specified. Field seeds and other supplies are priced f. o. b. Harrisonburg, Va. If desired by mail, add postage at the rate of 11 cents for first pound, 2 cents for second pound, and 1 cent for each additional pound, up to 150 miles.

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY, your name, post office, rural route and state on each order.

NON-WARRANTY: Farmers and gardeners of experience know that success with seeds depends primarily on weather conditions and proper cultivation, so in accordance with the custom of the trade and more specifically the American Seed Trade Association, "The Wetsel Seed Co., Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed."

Concerning prices in this catalogue: It is a matter of common knowledge that prices of field seeds, such as clovers, grasses, grains, potatoes, etc., fluctuate from month to month, often from week to week. In normal times (if there be such, any more) the price of garden seeds and to a large degree manufactured goods, remains fairly stable; consequently, catalogue prices usually hold good for a season.

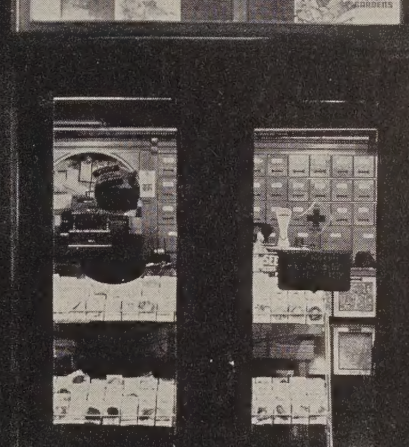
However, it is rather evident that the "rough" times predicted here last year will continue through the coming season. Prices are very unstable and are likely to remain so for some time. Rising trends still dominate the situation but weak spots are also present. Conflicting trends and "cross currents" are almost certain to prevail in both commodities and manufactured items.

Accordingly, we must emphasize the fact that all prices in this catalogue are subject to change. Price changes, especially advances, will be avoided wherever possible and we will lower prices to meet changed conditions as readily as we will make necessary advances, or more so.

THE WETSEL SEED CO. INC

128

THE WETSEL SEED CO



Our Modern Store Room, devoted to Garden and Flower Seeds and Allied Supplies

WETSEL'S *Dependable* VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

Soak the seed twenty-four hours before planting, and sow in spring or fall in very rich soil. Transplant to rows 2 feet apart, with plants about 15 inches apart. One ounce plants 50 feet of row.

Roots are planted 8 inches deep and 18 inches apart, in rows 4 feet apart. Set them in a trench that has been fertilized well, and do not use the sprouts the first year. A dozen roots for each member of the family is a good quantity to plant.

Mary Washington. Rust-resistant. Large straight stalks with firm delicious tips.

Mary Washington Roots. Set out in February and March. 1 to 3 years old.

BROCCOLI

Start early indoors and transplant outdoors when frost is over, 18 to 24 inches apart, in rows 3 feet apart. A packet of seed is enough for most home gardens; an ounce produces 2500 plants.

Green Sprouting. 75 days. Sprouts about 5 inches long, with a head of green shoots. New heads form in six to eight weeks after cutting.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Grown like cabbage. Set the plants 2 feet apart with 3 feet between rows. A packet will be ample for small gardens; an ounce produces about 2500 plants.

Long Island Improved. 100 days. Small shoots clustered around the main stem maturing in autumn.

Beans are the most important garden vegetable. They contain both Vitamins A and B₁; are most nutritious and wholesome. Plant plenty of Beans.



ASPARAGUS,
Mary Washington



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

ASPARAGUS	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Mary Washington Seed. (Postpaid).....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 50
Roots. (Not postpaid).....	Doz. \$0 50	25 \$0 85	50 \$1 50	100 \$2 85
BROCCOLI	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.
Green Sprouting (Postpaid)....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS				
Long Island Improved. (Postpaid)	10	40	1 40	4 50



BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green-Podded

Plant every two weeks from April to August, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to a 50-foot row. Sow Beans 3 inches apart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep, in rows 2 feet apart. Cultivate frequently but never when the plants are wet.

Black Valentine Stringless. 55 days. Pod 6 inches in length, fairly straight, with round dark green stringless pods.

Bountiful. 1 days. A first-early flat-podded variety which continues to bear over a long season. Light green pods, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, entirely free from strings.

Burpee's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 5 inches long, slightly curved, round, dark green and fleshy. A very popular variety, especially for canning.

Dixie White. 53 days. Pods 4 inches long, light green, round, straight and stringless when young. Excellent as a dry shell Bean. Wonderful yielder.

Dwarf Horticultural. Snap pods 53 days; green shell Beans 60 days. Plant medium small, thrifty and productive. Pods dark green at snap stage, becoming greenish yellow splashed with carmine; 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide and flat at snap stage, becoming almost round at green shell stage; strictly stringless, slightly fibrous. Seeds plump oval, pinkish buff, spotted and streaked with purplish red.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. 56 days. Excellent for market gardeners, shippers, and canners. Pods round, 6 inches long, entirely stringless.

Landreth's Stringless. 54 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, fairly straight, round and dark green. Generally regarded as the same Bean as Burpee's Stringless, but this Strain is preferred by many commercial canners.

Streamliner. 50 days. A new variety for this section. Has enjoyed increasing popularity in other areas for several years. Flat to thick flat stringless pods. Bush medium size and prolific. Seeds medium size, oval, white.

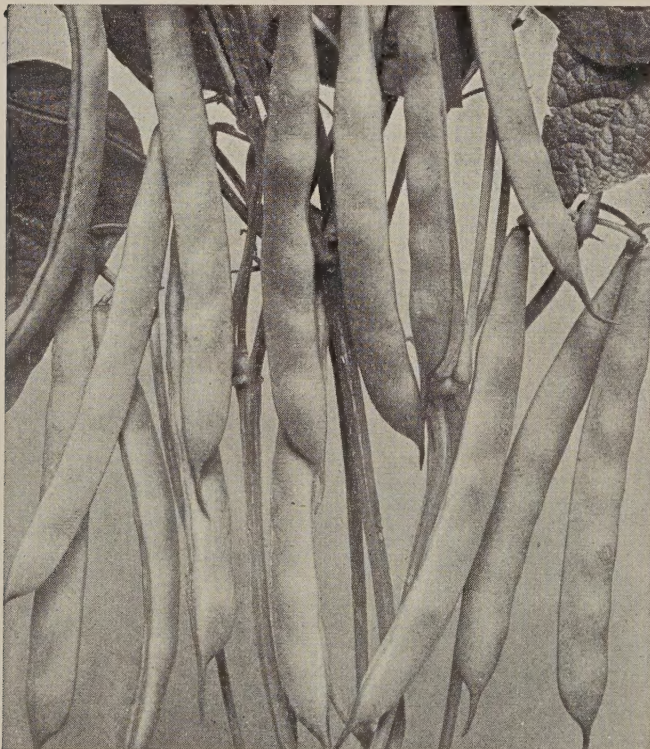
Stringless Red Valentine. 54 days. A standard early variety. Pods green, round, 5 inches long, stringless.

Sulphur or Brimstone. 55 days. Has a distinct flavor that is highly esteemed by gardeners in the mountain sections. Not stringless but a good bearer and remains tender till the Beans in the semi-round to round pods are quite far advanced.

Roger's Stringless Refugee. 68 days. Young pods valuable for canning and baking. Pods medium green, stringless, fleshy, and brittle.

Tendergreen Stringless. 48 days. An excellent early sort for home and market-garden use. Pods round, fleshy, stringless, with many brown seeds which are mottled with light fawn. Plants strong, upright in habit, and yield freely.

Tennessee Green-Pod (Case-knife). 52 days. Pod the largest, longest, and broadest of any green-pod Bean; not entirely stringless.



BEANS, Bountiful

Dwarf or Bush Wax-Podded Beans

Davis White Wax Stringless. 52 days. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, flat, wide, yellow, of good quality. Good for home use or shipping.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. 59 days. Pods 6 to 7 inches long, straight, round, absolutely stringless. Seeds black.

Top Notch Golden Wax. 50 days. This is a comparatively new strain of Wax Bean and generally regarded as an improvement over Rustless Golden Wax. Pods are 5 inches long, flat, straight, and yellow. White seed, brown eye.

Bush Shell Beans

Used exclusively as Shell Beans

White Kidney. Kidney-shaped white seed.

Red Kidney. Seeds are brick-red in color.

Great Northern. Solid white.

Pinto. Grayish brown.

Navy. Small white Beans fine for baking.

Pole or Cornfield Beans

Pole Beans are sensitive to cold, and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Use poles 6 to 8 feet long, set firmly 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. If planted in hills, sow five or six Beans in each. May also be planted with corn.

Creaseback, Black. 65 days. Grows 5 feet tall. Pods round, 7 inches long, and stringless. Black seeded.

Creaseback, White. 63 days. Bright green, round pods about 6 inches long, not stringless.

Creaseback, Striped. 70 days. Medium green, round pods, 6 inches long, not stringless but of good quality.

Ideal Black Pole. 60 days. Extremely early and prolific. Pods 5 inches long, round, slightly curved, stringless, of excellent quality, borne in clusters of six.

Kentucky Wonder, Brown-Seeded. 65 days. A profusion of round meaty pods, often 9 to 10 inches long. Very popular.

Kentucky Wonder, White-Seeded. 62 days. Long, brittle, stringless pods, finely flavored.

Lazy Wife. 73 days. A late sort for home gardens. May be used as a snap, a green shell, or a dry shell Bean. Pods flat, about 5 inches long. Dry seed is white.

London Horticultural. 70 days. Short, straight, stringless pods, Dried Beans are fine for winter use.

Noxall (Missouri Wonder). 70 days. Long, round, green pods. Good for snap or shell Beans. Gives large crops, and is excellent for planting among corn.

Red Speckled Cut-Short. 74 days. Long, straight, 4-inch pods thick and crisp when young.

Tennessee Wonder. 71 days. Similar to Kentucky Wonder, but has larger, straight, and smoother pods. More desirable as a shell Bean than as a snap.

White McCaslan. 65 days. Green pods 8 to 9 inches long, slightly flattened. White seeds.

BEANS, BUSH GREEN-PODDED

All Bean Seed Not Postpaid

	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Stringless Red Valentine	\$0 40	\$0 75	\$1 75	\$3 40	\$8 00
Tendergreen Stringless	40	75	1 75	3 40	8 00
Streamliner	40	75	1 75	3 40	8 00
Dwarf Horticultural	40	75	1 75	3 40	8 00
Sulphur or Brimstone	40	75	1 75	3 40	8 00
Full Measure	30	55	1 30	2 40	5 50
All Other Varieties	35	65	1 60	3 10	7 50

BEANS, BUSH WAX

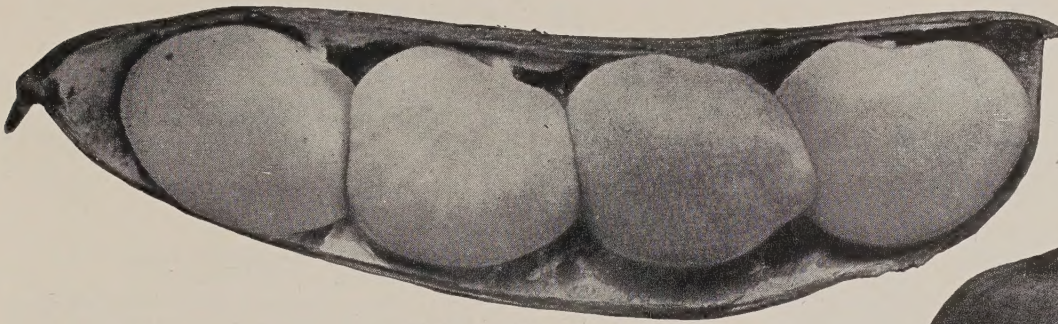
Davis White Wax Stringless	35	65	1 60	3 10	7 50
Pencil-Pod Black Wax	35	65	1 60	3 10	7 50
Top Notch Golden Wax	35	65	1 60	3 10	7 50

BEANS, BUSH SHELL

White Kidney	35	65	1 60	3 00	7 00
Red Kidney	35	65	1 60	3 00	7 00
Great Northern	30		1 40	2 60	6 00
Pinto	30		1 40	2 60	6 00
Navy	30		1 40	2 60	6 00

BEANS, POLE or CORN-FIELD (Green Snap)

Creaseback, White	35	65	1 60	3 10	7 50
Kentucky Wonder, White	35	65	1 60	3 10	7 50
Kentucky Wonder, Brown	35	65	1 60	3 10	7 50
Creaseback, Striped	35	65	1 60	3 10	7 50
All Other Varieties	40	75	1 75	3 40	8 00



LIMA BEAN, Fordhook Bush

Pole Wax-Podded Beans

Golden Cluster Wax. 70 days. A late variety with flat yellow pods about 8 inches long. Seeds white.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. 70 days. Flat yellow, stringless pods.

LIMA BEANS

Lima Beans are very susceptible to cold and seeds should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. They should be sown on well-enriched land, with the rows 3 feet apart, placing the Beans 6 inches apart in the row. Plant about 1½ inches deep, ½ pound to 50 feet of row.

Bush Varieties

Burpee's Improved Bush. 75 days. Produces large pods which contain 4 or more thick Beans. The dry Beans are flat, greenish white.

Cangreen. 65 days. Small-seeded, similar to Henderson's Bush in size. Retains green color to canning stage.

Fordhook Bush Lima. 75 days. Thick, meaty pods containing 3 or 4 seeds. Both the green shell and the dry Beans are large and plump.

Fordhook Baby Lima. 70 days. Bush about 14 inches high, erect and runnerless. Dark glossy green pods 2½ inches long, with 3 or 4 Beans. Excellent for canning.

Henderson's Bush (Baby Lima). 65 days. A popular canning variety. Pods contain 3 or 4 seeds. Dry Beans are white.

Jackson's Wonder Bush. Medium-sized pods holding 4 or 5 thick Beans of good quality.

Pole Varieties

King of the Garden. 88 days. An improved strain of the large white Pole Lima. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, containing 4 or 5 large Beans of good quality.

Red-speckled Pole. 88 days. Large flat Bean. Very prolific and of excellent quality.

Sieva or Carolina. 75 days. Popular pole Butter Bean, with pods 3 inches long. Early, prolific, and of excellent quality.

Beans are the most important garden vegetables. They contain both Vitamins A and B₁, are the most nutritious and wholesome. Plant plenty of Beans.

We do not pay postage on Beans. Add 11 cts. for first pound and 1 ct. for each additional pound

	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
BEANS, POLE WAX					
Kentucky Wonder Wax..	\$0 40	\$0 75	\$1 75	\$3 40	\$8 00
Golden Cluster Wax....	45	85	2 10		
LIMA BEANS, BUSH					
Fordhook 242.....	45	85	2 10	4 10	10 00
Fordhook Baby.....	45	85	2 10	4 10	10 00
Cangreen.....	45	85	2 10	4 10	10 00
All Other Varieties.....	40		1 90	3 70	9 00
LIMA BEANS, POLE					
All Varieties.....	40		1 90	3 70	9 00
BEETS					
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	
All Varieties Table. (Postpaid)...	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45	\$1 40	
All Varieties Stock (Postpaid)...	10	15	35	1 10	
SWISS CHARD					
Both Varieties. (Postpaid).....	10	15	40	1 25	

BEET,
Detroit Dark Red

BEETS

Light, well-fertilized loam is best for growing Beets. Successive plantings at two-week intervals are preferable, using an ounce of seed for a 50-foot row, and 6 to 8 pounds for an acre. Sow in rows 1½ feet apart, and when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart. Beet tops are among the most vitamin-rich products of the whole vegetable garden. For winter storage, late Beets may be packed in moist soil in a cool cellar.

Crimson Globe. 69 days. Second early. Globe-shaped; deep crimson.

Crosby's Egyptian. 60 days. Early. Flattened globe-shaped; medium dark-red, tops medium size.

Detroit Dark Red. 68 days. Main-crop variety. Roots round, smooth, deep blood-red. Good for late summer and fall.

Early Blood Turnip. 68 days. Second early. Turnip-shaped, bright red; long tap-root. Used for both early and main crop; desirable for winter use.

Early Eclipse. 65 days. Root globular; flesh bright red, marked with white, fine grained.

White Sugar. 90 days. Large. Excellent for table use or for stock. Heavy yielder.

Vitaminized Gardens

Beets contain Vitamin B₁ health and nutrition necessity. Young Beet tops are superior to spinach and turnips for greens.

MANGEL-WURZEL or STOCK BEETS

Sow from April to July, in drills 2 feet apart, thinning to 10 inches apart. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre.

Golden Tankard. Flesh yellow and inclined to color the milk. Large root, usually larger at the bottom than at the top.

Mammoth Long Red. Flesh white, veined pink. Roots 18 inches long, and 6 inches across, grow half above ground. Often yields 30 to 50 tons per acre.

SWISS CHARD

Sow the seed about an inch apart and an inch deep, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart. When 3 or 4 inches high, thin to 8 to 10 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 feet of row.

Fordhook Giant. 60 days. Grows to an immense size. Large, fleshy, blue-green, much-crinkled leaves of thick texture. Stems pearly white, often 2½ inches wide.

Lucullus. 60 days. In season from early spring to late autumn. The pale green foliage may be used like spinach and the broad white stems like celery. The roots are not edible.



CABBAGE

Start indoors in January or February, and transplant to the open ground, setting the plants 18 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. An ounce of seed will produce about 2000 plants. For fall crops, the seed may be sown directly in the row. Plenty of nitrogen-rich fertilizer and frequent cultivation are necessary.

All Cabbage seed sent postpaid

First-Early Varieties

Charleston Wakefield. 72 days. Seed selected from the best Early Jersey Wakefield, but heads will average about 50 per cent larger. Pointed heads with dark green outer leaves.

Copenhagen Market. 65 days. Heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter, weighing 3 to 3½ pounds. Firm and tender. An early round-head variety.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. 72 days. Heads dark green, flat, solid, and of good size.

Early Jersey Wakefield. 64 days. Compact, pointed head. Can be planted closer than most varieties.

Golden Acre. 64 days. Heads round, about 9 inches in diameter, firm, bright green in color.

Jersey Queen. 64 days. Identical with Early Jersey Wakefield, except that it is wilt-resistant.

Marion Market. Yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market.



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield

CARROTS

For home use, sow at two-week intervals in rich deep loam, in rows 18 to 20 inches apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds, an acre.

Chantenay. 72 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, deep orange-red, smooth, tapering. Fine-grained, tender flesh. Desirable for home and market-garden use.

Coreless. 70 days. Excellent for forcing, as well as for home and market gardens. Tops very small. Roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of fine flavor, practically coreless.

Danvers Half-Long. 75 days. Roots deep orange, longer than Chantenay, crisp, sweet and tender. Good for storing and shipping.

Imperator. 76 days. A new variety. Rich orange flesh; root 7 to 8 inches long, smooth, slender, and attractive. Especially fine for bunching.

Scarlet Nantes (Stump-rooted). 63 days. Roots 3 inches long, reddish orange in color, about 1½ inches thick at top. Is becoming very popular.



CARROTS, Chantenay

Later and Winter Varieties

Danish Ballhead. 103 days. Yellows-resistant. Solid round heads; short stems. Good for winter storage.

Houser. 105 days. Solid, slightly flattened head.

Large Late Drumhead. 105 days. Very popular. Large, round head, slightly flattened. Excellent keeper.

Late Flat Dutch. 110 days. Large, flat head, very solid and keeps well.

Red Rock. 100 days. Solid round heads, deep red in color. Often used for pickling.

Savoy, Drumhead American. 95 days. Satisfactory for home use and market. Heads flattened, globe-shaped, large and firm; short stems.

Surehead. 85 days. Large, solid, thick heads; good shipper.

Volga. 89 days. Dependable main-crop variety for market garden and shipping. Plant dwarf, compact, with thick outer leaves; heads globular.

Wisconsin All-Seasons. 94 days. A yellows-resistant strain of All-Seasons. Head large, flat, and hard, on short stems. Good winter keeper, used extensively in manufacturing kraut.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8. 105 days. A yellows-resistant strain of Hollander or Danish Ballhead. Yields well on yellows-infested land. Excellent for storing and shipping.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Chihili. 75 days. Resembles celery and Cos lettuce, with tall cylindrical heads. For early use, sow seeds in hotbed in February; for later use, sow early in June. Plants mature in from twelve to fifteen weeks; will not stand frost.

All Cabbage Seed postpaid

CABBAGE, EARLY VARIETIES	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Charleston Wakefield.....	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$3 00
Golden Acre.....	10	30	90	3 00
Jersey Queen.....	10	35	1 00	3 60
Copenhagen Market.....	10	30	90	3 00
All Other Varieties.....	10	25	75	2 50
CABBAGE, LATE VARIETIES				
Danish Ballhead.....	10	30	90	3 00
Houser.....	10	30	90	3 00
Wisconsin All-Seasons.....	10	35	1 00	3 60
Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.....	10	35	1 10	4 00
Red Rock.....	10	40	1 25	4 75
All Other Varieties.....	10	25	75	2 50
CABBAGE, CHINESE or CELERY				
Chihili.....	10	20	70	2 00
Celeriac.....	10	55	2 10	
CARROTS				
Scarlet Nantes. (Postpaid).....	10	20	65	1 75
All Other Varieties. (Postpaid).....	10	20	55	1 50



CAULIFLOWER

Grown like cabbage. Leave 2 feet between plants and 3 feet between rows. When the heads are about 3 inches across, tie up the outer leaves to aid in blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 2000 plants.

Early Snowball. 95 days. An extra-good strain yielding medium-sized, compact heads.

CELERY

Grows best in moist, fertile loam. Sow the seed indoors, and transplant 6 inches apart, with 2½ feet between rows. Use boards, heavy paper, or soil around the plants for blanching. An ounce of seed produces about 5000 plants.

Fordhook-Emperor. 130 days. Dark green foliage and thick stalks, solid and large; golden heart.

Giant Pascal. 135 days. Excellent for fall and winter, for it keeps well. Blanches to yellowish white; stalks solid and crisp, about 2 feet high.

Golden Self-blanching. 115 days. A popular dwarf variety. Blanches easily and matures early. Fine for home gardens.

White Plume. 125 days. Foliage green, tinted white. 18 to 20 inches. Stalk blanches easily to nearly white.

Winter Queen. Cream-white stalks, thick and heavy.

CELERIAC

Sometimes called turnip-rooted celery. Grown for its roots only, which are used to flavor soups and salads.

CUCUMBER

Sow seed after danger of frost is past, using eight to ten seeds to hills spaced 3 to 5 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 50 hills.

A. & C. 68 days. The beautiful straight fruits grow about 10 inches in length and 2½ inches thick, well rounded at the end and dark green throughout. Holds color well when pickled.

Chicago Pickling. 60 days. Fruit large, square-ended, rich dark green.

Davis Perfect. 65 days. Fruit dark green with white spines. Disease-resistant. Few seeds.

Early Green Cluster. 52 days. Dark green fruits in clusters, adapted for pickling.

Early Short Green (Early Frame). 58 days. Small fruits for pickling.

Everbearing. 55 days. Early. Will bear entire season if fruits are kept closely picked. Best for pickling.

Improved Early White Spine. 56 days. Popular market sort. Fruit straight, 8 inches long, bright green with whitish green tips.

Improved Long Green. 67 days. Fruit 12 to 14 inches long, dark green. Standard table variety.

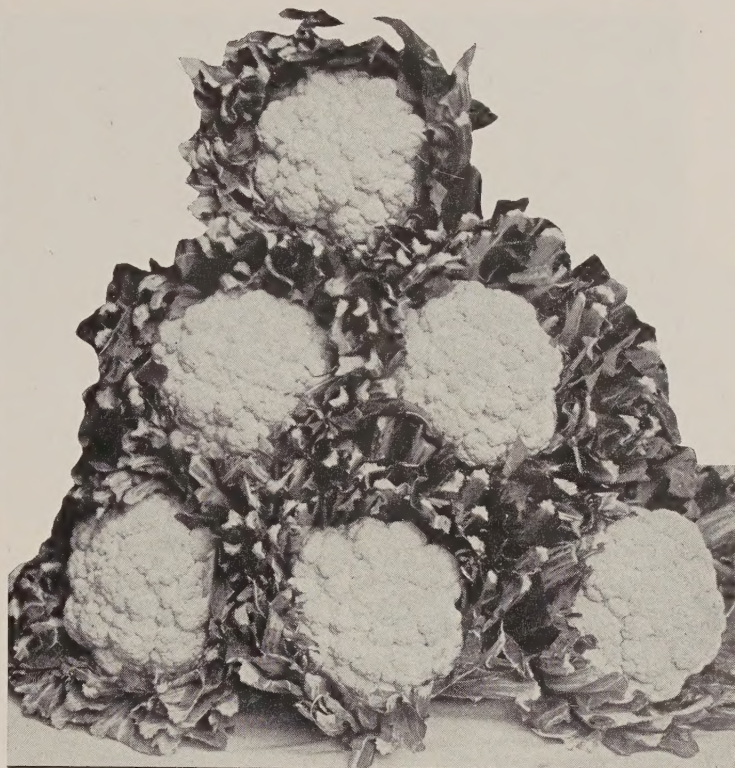
National Pickling. 56 days. Fruit straight, with blunt ends, black-spined, deep green. High yielder.

Straight-8. 66 days. Straight, smooth, deep green fruits about 8 inches long. Desirable table variety.

Woodruff's Hybrid. 60 to 64 days. Fruits 8 to 10 inches long, cylindrical with rounded ends and small seed cavity. Medium dark green with thin light green stripes at blossom end; tender and crisp, superior quality.

White Wonder. 58 days. Ivory-white fruits in clusters.

Gherkin. 50 days. Light green, spiny, oval fruits, with small seeds. Makes delicious pickles.



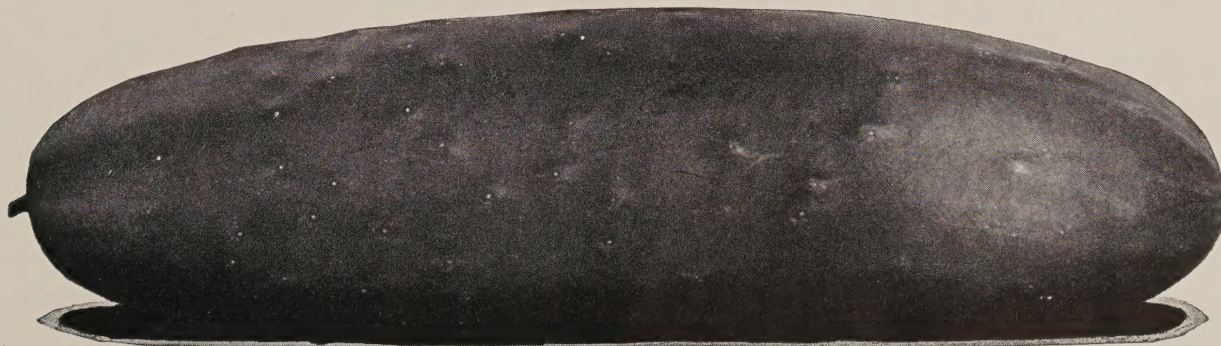
CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball

COLLARDS

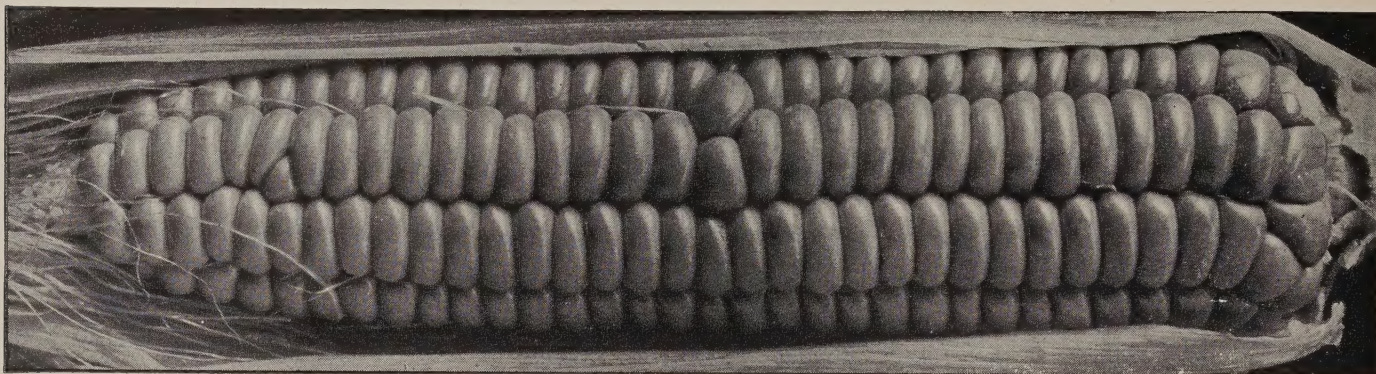
Sow outdoors and thin or transplant to 2 feet apart. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

Georgia or Southern. 75 days. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce good greens even on poor land.

CAULIFLOWER	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Early Snowball. (Postpaid).....	\$0 10	\$1 25	\$4 25	
CELERY <i>All Celery Seed postpaid</i>				
Fordhook-Emperor.....	10	65	2 00	\$7 50
Golden Self-blanching.....	10	65	2 00	7 25
Giant Pascal.....	10	55	1 80	5 00
White Plume.....	10	55	1 80	6 00
Winter Queen.....	10	55	1 80	6 00
COLLARDS				
Georgia or Southern. (Postpaid).....	10	15	40	1 25
CUCUMBER <i>All Cucumber Seed postpaid</i>				
Woodruff's Hybrid.....	10	35	1 25	4 00
A. & C.....	10	30	1 00	3 00
Straight 8.....	10	25	70	2 25
National Pickling.....	10	20	70	2 25
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	50	1 90



CUCUMBER, Straight-8



SWEET CORN, Golden Bantam

CORN

SWEET OR SUGAR

Plant in well-fertilized land after it has become warm and dry in the spring. Two ounces of seed will plant 50 feet. If in rows, space the seeds 3 inches apart, with 2 feet between rows, and thin the young plants to 10 inches apart. Or plant six seeds to a hill, thin to three plants, and space the hills 2 feet apart each way.

Hybrid Strains

Ioana. 87 days. A new variety developed in Iowa and especially resistant to drought and wilt. Largely planted in the South and Southeast or wherever worms are likely to infest the crop. The 8-inch ears have 12 or 14 rows of cream-yellow kernels; an especially heavy husk protects the ear from birds and worms. Popular with canners and market gardeners, and highly recommended. The limited supplies of this table Corn available last summer were eagerly sought. Growers had standing orders from stores for all that could be supplied; numerous persons praised it as the "best Sweet Corn they had ever eaten."

Country Gentleman. 90 days. A fine variety with ears 6½ to 7 inches long, bearing slender white kernels set irregularly instead of in rows. The seed we offer is produced from carefully bred selected strains.

Stowell's Evergreen. 93 days. Developed from crossing inbred evergreen lines. Widely grown by market gardeners and canners, particularly in the East. Ears 7 to 9 inches long and 16 or 18-rowed bear white kernels.

Golden Cross Bantam. Wilt-resistant. An excellent producer of 8-inch yellow ears with 10 to 14 rows of kernels. Matures a few days later than Golden Bantam.

Tendermost. 83 days. One of the most recently developed hybrid Sweet Corns. Giant-sized kernels and delightfully tender hulls. Ears large, averaging about 9 inches, with 14 to 16 rows. Resists both smut and worms.

Standard Strains

Adams Extra Early. 70 days. Pure white grains on 5-inch ears.

Black Mexican. 88 days. A superior Corn. The bluish black seed is white when at the eating stage.

Country Gentleman. 93 days. Irregular rows of white kernels. A popular late variety for home gardens.

Golden Bantam (8-rowed). About 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, with 8 rows of kernels of high flavor and sweetness. No flag leaves. Stalk 5½ to 6 feet. An excellent and well-known strain. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20. (We also have the 12-rowed Golden Bantam. Ears are, of course, larger and somewhat later in maturity).

Golden Giant. 65 to 75 days. Rich golden yellow grains, deliciously sweet, make the large, full ears very attractive in appearance. The size, the bright color, the quality, together with its earliness, make this the most popular, large-eared, golden yellow Sweet Corn. Ears are 7 inches long, with 10 to 14 rows. A fine freezer. It follows Golden Bantam by ten days when planted at the same time.

Graham 8-Row (Old Maid's Delight). 93 days. Long slim ear; cob very small. Retains tenderness longer than most Sweet Corns. White kernels. Very popular in this area.

Howling Mob. 85 days. An early white variety. Ears 7 to 9 inches long, with 12 or 14 rows of kernels.

Stowell's Evergreen. 95 days. A superior late variety. Large ears and sweet white kernels.

Trucker's Favorite. 85 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 rows of white kernels. Popular in the South for roasting.

Pop Corn (Seed)

White Rice. Excellent popping quality. A good producer. Very popular for general use.

South American Yellow. Large, puffy, white. Very fine, large ears.

South American Hybrid. The leading hybrid Pop Corn.

DANDELION

For healthful greens or salad. Sow outdoors; thin to 4 inches.

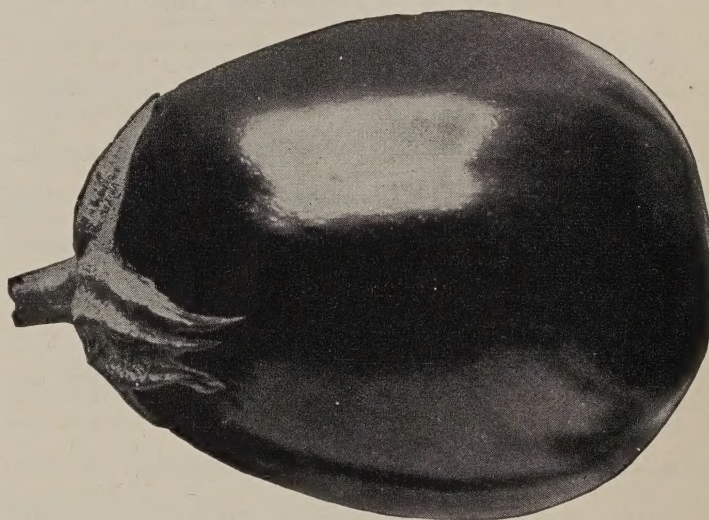
DILL

The herb long used to make dill pickles. Sow seed in the open ground and thin to a foot apart each way. The whole plant is generally used in the pickle brine.

EGGPLANT

Sow the seed early indoors and transplant outdoors in late May. Allow 2 feet between plants and about 3 feet between rows. An ounce produces about 1000 plants.

Black Beauty. 110 days. Early and productive variety bearing about five large, rich blackish purple fruits to a plant.



EGGPLANT, Black Beauty

Corn not postpaid					
CORN, SWEET, Hybrid					
Ioana	Lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	
Country Gentleman	\$0 40		\$1 90	\$3 70	
Stowell's Evergreen	55		2 50	4 90	
Golden Cross Bantam	45	\$0 85	2 10	4 10	
Tendermost	40	75	1 75	3 60	
	45	85	2 10	4 10	
CORN, SWEET, Standard					
Adams Extra Early	25	45	1 05	2 00	
Black Mexican	30	55	1 25	2 20	
Truckers' Favorite	25	45	1 05	2 00	
Graham 8-Row	40	75	1 80	3 50	
All Other Varieties	30	55	1 25	2 30	
POP CORN					
White Rice	25	45	1 00	1 95	
South American Yellow	25	45	1 00	1 95	
South American Hybrid	65	1 25	3 10	6 00	
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.	
DANDELION. (Postpaid)	\$0 10	\$0 30			
DILL. (Postpaid)	10	20	\$0 55		
EGGPLANT					
Black Beauty. (Postpaid)	10	45	1 60	\$6 00	



ENDIVE

Sow in March for an early crop and in July for a second one. Space the plants about 8 inches apart in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Blanching is accomplished by tying the outer leaves over the heart of the plant. An ounce plants 150 feet.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). 90 days. Broad, thick ribs.

Green Curled. 95 days. Finely cut dark green leaves, crisp and tender.

White Curled. 100 days. Rose-tinted ribs and creamy white heart.

KALE or BORECOLE

May be sown from May to September and is not harmed by cold weather. Plants should be about 18 inches apart, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Blue Curled Scotch. 55 days. Heavily curled, bluish green foliage with short stems, causing it to lie on the ground. Seldom winter-kills unless temperature goes below zero.

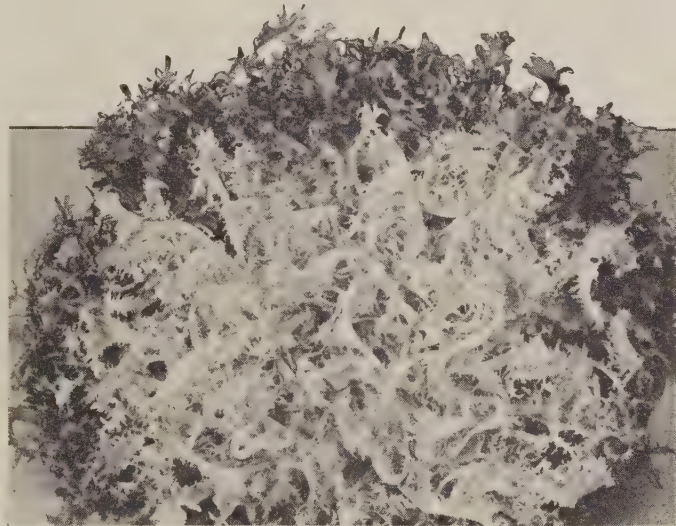
Early Curled Siberian. 55 days. Dwarf, spreading plant that grows rapidly and hence matures early. Large green leaves, curled at ends. Extremely hardy.

Spring Kale. Spring and summer. Plants tall and erect; leaves plain. Grows rapidly, producing quick greens.

KOHLRABI

Plant in early spring, at the rate of an ounce for 200 feet of row. Thin the plants to stand 6 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. Use the bulbs while they are young and tender.

Early White Vienna. 55 days. Very early. Smooth white bulbs of medium size, and tender white flesh.



ENDIVE, Green Curled

All Endive postpaid				
ENDIVE	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Broad-leaved Batavian.....	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 75
White Curled.....	10	15	45	1 50
Green Curled.....	10	15	45	1 50
All Kale postpaid				
KALE				
Blue Curled Scotch.....	10	15	50	1 60
Early Curled Siberian.....	10	15	45	1 25
Spring.....	10	10	25	60
All Kohlrabi postpaid				
KOHLRABI				
Early White Vienna.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
All Lettuce postpaid				
LETTUCE				
Crisp-As-Ice.....	10	25	85	3 25
Great Lakes.....	10	40	1 40	5 00
Iceberg.....	10	20	70	2 50
Imperial 44.....	10	25	85	3 25
New York No. 12.....	10	25	85	3 25
Chicken Lettuce.....	10	15	50	
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	50	1 75
All Romaine or Cos Lettuce postpaid				
ROMAINE or COS LETTUCE				
Hick's Hardy White Winter.....	10	20	60	1 75



LETTUCE, Big Boston

LETTUCE

Head Lettuce should be spaced about a foot apart, but loose-leaf kinds can be set closer together. Sow in rich soil and transplant. An ounce of seed plants 300 feet of row.

Head Varieties

All-Season. 73 days. Medium-sized, compact heads.

Big Boston. 76 days. Solid head; leaves tinged bronze at the edges, heart light yellow. Crisp and tender.

California Cream Butter. 75 days. Leaves thick, dark green, spotted with brown; heart golden yellow.

Crisp-As-Ice. 74 days. Leaves broad, crumpled and stiff. Head solid.

Denver Market. 78 days. Heads cone-shaped. Leaves light green, crisp, and tender.

Great Lakes. Firm heads with large leaves and heavy midribs. Withstands heat and sun, is slow to go to seed and very resistant to tip-burn. Also fine for cool weather.

Iceberg. 84 days. Plants should be well spaced. Extra-large heads light green, tinged brown; hearts very white and sweet. Good for both spring and summer.

Imperial 44. 82 days. Good variety of winter Lettuce. Compact, medium-sized plant, producing a hard and well-formed head, with long leaves.

Improved Hanson. 78 days. Head large, firm, with yellowish green center leaves. Good for midsummer planting.

New York No. 12 (Wonderful). 77 days. A strain of the original New York Lettuce, and well adapted to summer weather. Immense heads with outer leaves crumpled and notched; blanches easily.

Prize Head. 47 days. Desirable home-garden variety. Leaves broad and frilled, outer ones tinged red, inside ones, green.

Loose-Leaf Varieties

Black-seeded Simpson. 70 days. Light green leaves with frilled edges. Standard home-garden variety.

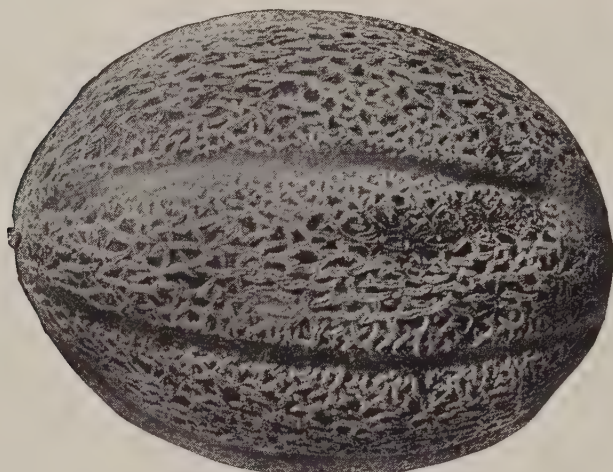
Chicken Lettuce. A tall-growing, hardy type for feeding to rabbits and poultry. Produces a steady supply.

Early Curled Simpson. 50 days. Popular home-garden Lettuce. Leaves broad, frilled, bright green.

Grand Rapids. 43 days. An early variety adapted to forcing or open ground. Broad, wavy, light green leaves.

Romaine or Cos Lettuce

Hick's Hardy White Winter. Forms a large, upright, loose head. Outer leaves light green; inner ones blanch white if the head is tied.



MUSKMELON, Rocky Ford

MUSKMELON

Melons grow best in rich, sandy soil. Drop ten to twelve seeds in hills spaced 4 to 6 feet apart. Thin to about three strong plants to a hill. An ounce plants 50 hills; 2 pounds an acre.

Banana. 98 days. A pink-fleshed melon, long, tapered at both ends. Plant vigorous and reasonably hardy.

Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford. 95 days. A strain of the Rocky Ford with green flesh and gold lining next to the seed cavity. Sweet and spicy; excellent in all respects.

Emerald Gem. 87 days. Yellow flesh. Fruits slightly flattened, of medium size, and desirable for home use.

Hale's Best. 85 days. Fruit oval, heavily netted. Flesh thick, light salmon in color, very sweet. Small seed cavity.

Hearts of Gold (Hoodoo). 88 days. Thick, sweet, orange flesh. Fruits nearly round, with thin but firm rind.

Honey Dew. 110 days. Green flesh, with a distinctive sweet flavor. Requires a warm location and a long season.

Honey Rock (Sugar Rock). 81 days. Flesh light pink, thick; small seed cavity. Slate-gray rind with coarse netting. Very popular.

Improved Perfecto. 88 days. Pink flesh. Fruits 6 inches or more in diameter, with skin netted, cream-color when ripe.

Large Hackensack. 88 days. Thick green flesh. Fruit large, round, slightly flattened at the ends.

Milwaukee Market. 87 days. Pink flesh of excellent flavor.

Rocky Ford (Netted Gem). 92 days. Thick, sweet, green flesh; small seed cavity.

Tip-Top. 90 days. Popular market-garden sort. Flesh salmon, sweet and delicious. Fruit large, slightly ribbed.

Muskmelons of choicest quality can be grown with a little extra care by starting the plants in hotbeds, or in pots indoors in the manner described for handling cucumbers. No trouble or effort should be spared in preparing the hills well, and manuring them. Thorough cultivation should be given at all times and abundant water, but the vines should be disturbed as little as possible. As a rule, the large-fruited varieties are easier to grow than the smaller types.

All Muskmelon Seed postpaid				
MUSKMELON	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Honey Dew	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 70	\$2 50
Hearts of Gold	10	20	70	2 25
Delicious Gold-lined Rocky Ford	10	20	70	2 50
Rocky Ford (Green Fleshed)	10	20	70	2 50
Pink Pearl	10	25	90	3 00
All Other Varieties	10	15	50	1 90
All Mustard Seed postpaid				
MUSTARD				
Giant Southern Curled	10	15	35	80
Tendergreen or Mustard-Spinach	10	20	60	
All Onion Seed postpaid				
ONION SEED				
Bermuda (Yellow)	10	40	1 35	4 00
Bermuda (White)	10	40	1 35	4 00
Silverskin	10	40	1 35	4 00
Sweet Spanish	10	40	1 35	4 00
All Other Varieties	10	35	1 20	3 50
Market prices				
ONION SETS		Lb.	4 lbs.	32-lb. bus.
Bottle or Jug	\$0 19	\$0 70	\$4 50	
Ebenezer	19	70	4 50	
Red Wethersfield	19	70	4 50	
Silverskin	19	70	4 50	
Yellow Globe Danvers	19	70	4 50	
Potato or Hill set				

We do not prepay postage on Onion Sets. They are shipped at buyer's risk.

MUSTARD

Seed may be sown in spring or fall, an ounce to 100 feet of row. Thin to 6 inches apart; in rows 18 inches apart.

Giant Southern Curled. 35 days. Popular in the South, especially for late sowing. Yellowish light green leaves with curled edges.

Mustard-Spinach (Tendergreen). 45 days. Leaves narrow, dark green. Since plants are slow to send up seed-stalks, it can be grown in hot as well as cool weather. Desirable for home gardens.

ONIONS

Start seed indoors and set out the young plants in rich, well-drained soil, after frost is past. They should be spaced 4 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Bermuda, Yellow. 93 days. Straw-colored skin and pure white flesh.

Bermuda, White. 95 days. White skin and flesh.

Bottle or Jug. 100 days. Bulb long, narrow, light-colored and mild.

Ebenezer or Japanese. 100 days. Flat bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Keeps well.

Large Red Wethersfield. 100 days. Bulbs flattened, thick, with purplish red skin and white flesh. Does well on poor land. Good keeper.

Prizetaker. 105 days. Extra-large bulb with yellow skin and white flesh. Can be grown to large size from seed.

Silverskin. 105 days. White skin and flesh; mild flavor. A fine table variety, also used for seed and pickling.

Sweet Spanish. Globe-shaped, with small neck. Skin golden yellow; flesh of mild flavor.

Yellow Globe Danvers. 110 days. Medium large, round, solid. Coppery yellow skin and white flesh; small neck. A well and favorably known Onion.

OKRA

Plant after the ground is warm and dry, and space the seed 6 inches apart in the row. Thin to 18 inches apart. An ounce sows 50 feet of row.

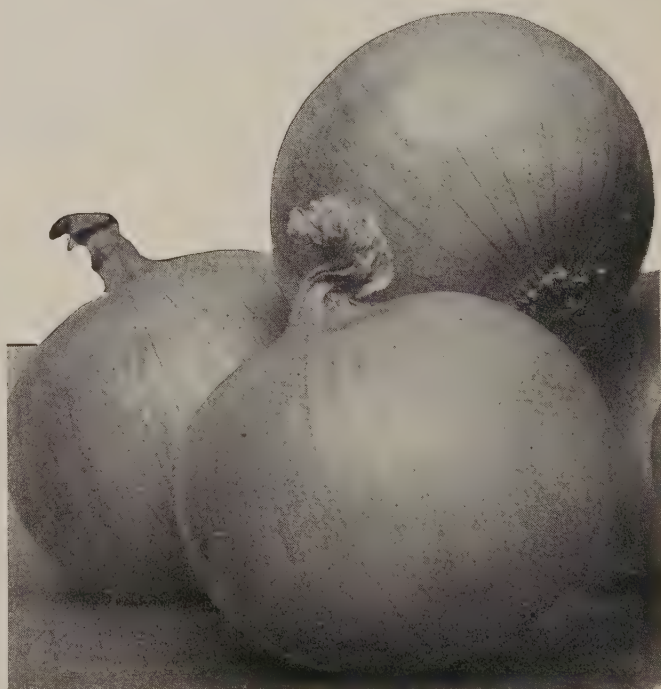
Dwarf Green Long-pod. 50 days. Compact plant 2 to 3 feet high, producing dark green pods that remain in good condition until fully matured.

PARSLEY

Soak the seed overnight before planting, to hasten germination. Cover it lightly and protect with bags. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Moss Curled. 70 days. Finely cut, dark green leaves, used for garnishing and flavoring. Grows about 8 inches high.

Plain or Single. 70 days. Leaves deeply cut, dark green and flat. Very hardy.



ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers



PEAS, Laxton's Progress

PARSNIP

Sow in rows early in the spring and thin to 6 inches apart, with 18 inches between rows. The flavor is improved by leaving the roots in the ground over winter. An ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Hollow-Crown. 100 days. Well-flavored, smooth white roots growing 8 to 10 inches long. Largely grown all over the country.

Freezing Pea

Freezonian. 63 days. An All-America Winner. Especially recommended for deep freezing at harvest time, for later use, but is also suitable for immediate cooking. Pod about 3½ inches long, dark green and blunt. Seed is large and wrinkled. Vine 30 inches high and heavy. Plant is wilt resistant.
Lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10

OKRA	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Green Long-pod (Postpaid)	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
PARSLEY				
Both Varieties. (Postpaid)	10	15	40	1 25
PARSNIP				
Hollow-Crown. (Postpaid)	10	15	40	1 25
<i>We do not pay postage on Peas. Add 11 cts for first pound and 1 ct. for each additional pound</i>				
PEAS, BUSH				
Alaska	\$0 25	\$1 20	\$2 30	\$5 50
American Wonder	25	1 20	2 30	5 50
Dwarf Gray Sugar	25	1 20	2 30	5 50
AA-15	25	1 20	2 30	5 50
Little Gem	25	1 20	2 30	5 50
All Other Varieties	30	1 35	2 60	6 25
PEAS, POLE				
Champion of England	25	1 20	2 30	5 50
Everbearing	25	1 20	2 30	5 50
All Other Varieties	30	1 35	2 60	6 25

PEAS

Plant the seed an inch deep and an inch apart in rich, well-drained soil in early spring, and every two weeks after that until June for a succession. Sow it in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Smooth-seeded varieties may be planted as soon as the soil is workable, but wrinkled-seeded kinds should not be planted until the ground is warm. A pound of seed sows 100 feet of drill.

Bush Varieties

AA-15. 56 days. A new early sweet type of Pea, which is replacing Alaska in many sections. Regarded as superior in quality. Vine 28 inches high; slender, slightly yellow-green. Pods 2¾ inches long, light green, slender and straight. Seed wrinkled.

American Wonder. 60 days. Short pods well filled with tender, wrinkled Peas. Height 1 ft.

Blue Bantam. 60 days. Market-gardener's variety. Well-filled pods holding 8 to 10 Peas. Very productive and strong growing. Height 15 in.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. 62 days. Heavy producer of broad flat pods which are delicious when cooked. Seed brown and wrinkled. Height 2 ft.

Early Alaska. Wilt-resistant. 58 days. Round dark green pods containing 5 to 8 smooth, tender Peas. Height 2½ to 3 ft.

Early Bird. 60 days. Pods deep green, rather broad, containing 8 or 9 large, semi-wrinkled green Peas. Fine for the home garden. Height 20 in.

Laxton's Progress. 64 days. Vines 1½ feet high, bearing heavy crops of large pods, holding from 8 to 10 wrinkled Peas.

Little Gem or Marvel. 62 days. Vines 15 inches high, bearing round pods in pairs. Large, deep green, wrinkled Peas. Heavy producer.

Nott's Excelsior. 62 days. A popular medium-early wrinkled Pea of excellent quality. Height 14 in.

Pole Varieties

Champion of England. 82 days. Long pods containing large, green wrinkled Peas. Height 4½ to 5 ft.

Improved Gradus (Prosperity). 65 days. Strong plants producing pods of 6 to 8 immense wrinkled Peas. Yields a heavy crop if planted in rich soil. Height 3 ft.

Large White Marrowfat. 80 days. Pods about 3 inches long, holding 5 or 6 Peas. The dry seed is creamy white, with a white eye. Height about 4 ft.

Mammoth White Sugar. 74 days. Grows about 4½ feet. Light green pod, 4 inches long, with large, white, smooth Peas. Wilt-resistant.

Telephone. 70 days. Long pods containing 8 to 10 large, green, wrinkled Peas of fine flavor. Height 3½ to 4 ft.

Thomas Laxton. 62 days. Rapid-growing vine, reaching 3 feet. Pods long, well filled to the end with cream-colored, wrinkled Peas. Excellent for the home garden.



PARSLEY, Moss Curled



RADISHES

PEPPERS

Start seed in a hotbed in early spring and transplant the seedlings to the open ground after all danger of frost is past. Set them 18 inches apart each way in land that is not too rich. An ounce of seed will produce about 1200 plants.

Bull Nose. 57 days. A standard variety for home or market. Early and very hardy. Green fruits turning scarlet, prolifically produced.

California Wonder. 120 days. Very large, heavy, and of excellent quality. The meat is thick, of good flavor and withstands shipping. A good variety for stuffing and serving whole.

Chinese Giant. 130 days. Small plant, bearing very large fruits, deep green turning scarlet. Popular because of its size and mild flavor.

Long Red Cayenne. 120 days. A hot variety, Long, slender, pointed and twisted fruits, changing in color from deep green to bright red.

Pimiento (Perfection). 130 days. Mild variety with thick flesh, which holds up for a long time. Conical fruits profusely produced.

Ruby King. 110 days. Large fruit with sweet flavor and brilliant color.

Sweet Mountain. 120 days. Plant grows upright. Large fruits, often 6 inches long and 2 inches thick.



PEPPER, California Wonder

PUMPKIN

Plant four to six seeds in hills about 8 feet apart, after all danger of frost is past; or interplant it with corn. Thin to three plants to a hill. An ounce will plant 25 hills.

Cushaw, Green-striped. 115 days. A crookneck variety. Creamy white skin marked with green. Flesh light yellow, coarse but sweet.

Cushaw, White. 112 days. Similar to the preceding but skin pure white. Fruit slightly smaller and with shorter neck.

Kentucky Field (Large Cheese). 108 days. Fruits round, slightly flattened, ribbed. Skin creamy buff; flesh yellow, of fine quality.

King of the Mammoths. 120 days. Often called "Jumbo" because of its size. Specimens may weigh 100 pounds. Excellent both for pies and feeding stock.

Little Sugar (New England Pie). 115 days. Small, round sort with sweet, dry, rich yellow flesh. Ideal for home gardens.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. 110 days. Bell-shaped fruit, with white skin striped green, and creamy white flesh.

Virginia Mammoth. 115 days. Very large, oval fruits that keep well. Thick flesh.

RADISH

To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly in rich moist soil. Sow the seed in the open ground, at intervals during the summer, for a continuous crop; or under glass from February to October. An ounce of seed plants 100 feet of row.

China Rose Winter (Scarlet China Winter). 58 days. Half-long stump with deep rose skin and white flesh. A winter variety that should be planted in July or August, to be dug before frost and stored in the cellar.

Crimson Giant. 25 days. Extra-large, globe-shaped Radish 1 to 1½ inches thick, deep crimson outside, with firm white flesh.

French Breakfast. 25 days. Oblong form. Scarlet with white tip, mild and tender.

Long Bright Scarlet. 35 days. Grows 7 to 8 inches long, brilliant scarlet. One of the best.

Long White Icicle. 30 days. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, pure white and mild flavored.

Round Black Spanish. 60 days. Another winter variety. Roots 2 to 3 inches thick, with black skin and pure white flesh.

Saxa. 22 days. For early forcing. Bright scarlet root with exceptionally small top. Highly recommended.

Sparkler, White Tip. 24 days. Globe-shaped root with upper portion carmine-scarlet and pure white tip. Solid, crisp, and sweet.

White Strasburg. 40 days. Roots about 1½ inches thick, often reaching 6 inches in length. Smooth, pure-white skin. Stays tender a long time.

RHUBARB

Set the roots out in the fall, 3 or 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, in heavily manured ground. Seed should be sown an inch deep in early spring and the seedlings thinned to 6 inches apart, to be moved to their permanent location in the fall. An ounce of seed will produce 500 plants.

New Pineapple. Seed, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 85 cts., postpaid. Roots, 3 for 60 cts.; \$2.25 per doz., not postpaid.

RUTABAGA

Plant in the open ground in late spring and thin the seedlings to at least 6 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. The roots keep well through the winter. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Improved American Purple-Top. 85 days. Large roots with yellow skin and purple tops; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

All Pepper Seed postpaid				
PEPPERS	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
California Wonder.....	\$0 10	\$0 55	\$2 00	\$7 50
Chinese Giant.....	10	55	2 00	7 50
Pimiento.....	10	55	2 00	7 75
Bull Nose.....	10	50	1 75	6 50
All Other Varieties.....	10	50	1 75	6 00
All Pumpkin Seed postpaid				
PUMPKIN	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
King of the Mammoths.....	10	20	70	2 00
Virginia Mammoth.....	10	20	70	2 00
Little Sugar (Pie).....	10	15	40	1 25
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	45	1 50
All Radish Seed postpaid				
RADISH	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
China Rose Winter.....	10	15	35	1 25
Round Black Spanish.....	10	15	35	1 25
White Strasburg.....	10	15	35	1 25
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	30	90



SALSIFY (Oyster Plant)

Sow outdoors in early spring in light, mellow soil, thinning to 5 inches apart, in rows a foot apart. May be left in the ground all winter, like parsnips. An ounce of seed sows 50 feet of row.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. 120 days. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, with mild, almost white flesh. Good oyster flavor.

SPINACH

Sow seed outdoors in early spring and at ten-day intervals until late April. For a fall crop, sow in August, and for a winter one, in September or October. Thin the young plants to 4 inches apart, in rows 18 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Bloodsdales Long-standing. 45 days. More heavily crumpled than other varieties. Excellent for late sowing to carry over winter.

Giant Nobel Thick-Leaf. 42 days. Heavy yielder of medium green, thick, tender leaves.

New Zealand (Everbearing). Not a true Spinach. Large, much-branched, spreading plant produces a succession of small, very thick and fleshy, pointed leaves on round, fleshy stems. Vigorous grower, especially heat and drought tolerant.

Old Dominion or Virginia Blight-Resistant. 40 days. Large, dark green, heavily crumpled leaves, crisp and tender. Adapted to fall weather.

SQUASH

Sow seed in early spring, in hills about 4 feet apart for bush varieties, and 6 to 8 feet for the running sorts. Winter varieties should be stored in a warm place. An ounce of seed plants 25 hills of the summer varieties; 20 hills of the winter kinds.

Cocozelle Bush. 60 days. Deep green fruits marked with yellow and green, often 14 inches long, tender and sweet.

Early White Bush (Pattypan). 55 days. Fine dwarf sort producing many small white Squashes with scalloped edges.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (Golden Cluster). 60 days. Fruit flat, scalloped, pale yellow.

Fordhook. Delicious fruit 8 to 10 inches long, with creamy white skin. Excellent when small or when fully grown.

Golden Summer Crookneck. 52 days. Fruit about 1 foot long, bright yellow, with crooked neck.

Winter Squash

Banana. 110 days. Fruits 2½ feet long and 6 inches across. Shell gray-green; flesh yellow, with small seed-cavity.

Hubbard. 105 days. Most popular Winter Squash. Fruits hard, with warted green skin and yellow flesh of rich quality.

TURNIPS

Sow in early spring, and for winter use make another sowing in mid-summer or early fall. Seedlings should be thinned to stand 4 or 5 inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart. An ounce of seed sows 100 feet of row.

Golden Globe (Amber Globe). 75 days. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Best for table use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Purple-top Strap-Leaf. 45 days. Top dark reddish purple, lower portion white; flesh tender and sweetly flavored.

Purple-top White Globe. 55 days. Very popular for home and market gardens. Flesh firm, sweet, fine-grained. Globe-shaped solid roots, purple-red above and white below. Keeps well.

Seven-Top. 45 days. The tops are used for greens. Very popular and a most palatable food.

Shogoin. 45 days. Largely grown in the South, where the tops are used for greens. Small white roots are also edible.

White Milan. 40 days. Very early. Medium-sized flat roots with smooth skin and white flesh.

TOBACCO SEED

Big Oronoko. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, post-paid.

SALSIFY	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island.				
(Postpaid).....	\$0 10	\$0 35	\$1 20	\$4 50
SPINACH				
New Zealand. (Postpaid).....	10	20	75	1 25
All Other Varieties. (Postpaid)..	10	15	35	65
SQUASH				
Hubbard.....	10	20	65	2 00
All Other Varieties.....	10	15	45	1 50
TURNIPS				
All Varieties. (Postpaid).....	10	15	35	1 00



SPINACH, Bloodsdales Long-standing



SQUASH, Hubbard



TURNIP, Purple-top White Globe



TOMATO

Sow seed in hotbeds or flats in February or March; transplant when the plants have four leaves, and when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Space the plants at least 3 feet apart each way, and support them with stakes or wires. An ounce of seed will produce about 1500 plants.

Beefsteak. 90 days. Wilt-resistant. A main-crop variety for home and market gardens. Fruit large, flat, smooth, bright scarlet.

Bonny Best, Certified. 73 days. Standard early, smooth, bright red fruits, ripening to the stem.

Break o'Day, Certified. 70 days. Wilt-resistant. Early and extremely productive. Fruits large, smooth, globe shaped, bright red. Desirable for both home and market use.

Brimmer. 90 days. A large-fruited variety for home-gardens. Uniform in size, flat, dark pink, coreless and solid. Flavor very mild.

Early Detroit. 82 days. Fruit nearly globe-shaped, firm, purplish pink. Vigorous, productive vines.

French American. 90 days. Our own introduction. Fruits especially fine for slicing. Mild in flavor, without acid, very solid, with few seeds; frequently weighs 2 to 3 pounds each.

Golden Jubilee. 72 days. Fruits bright orange-yellow, globular, thick-walled. Shape and quality excellent. Mild flavor; makes delicious juice.

Greater Baltimore. (Cert. Ind. Strain.) 83 days. Wilt-resistant. A superb second-early and main-crop Tomato. Fruit red. Preferred by canners, because of quality.

John Baer. 73 days. Bright red, smooth, even-ripening fruit. Heavy yielder and extra early.

June Pink. 60 days. The earliest pink variety and in demand on many markets.

Marglobe Certified. 77 days. A highly recommended variety that bears for a long time. Strong, healthy plants bear beautiful red fruits, meaty and acid-free.

New Stone. 86 days. Standard main-crop sort. Fruit oval, solid and smooth.

Oxheart. 90 days. Heart-shaped fruit often weighing 3 lbs. Skin pink; flesh firm, sweet and almost seedless.

Ponderosa, Improved. 88 days. One of the largest Tomatoes. Fruit solid, smooth, and of good quality. Desirable for home use.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper. 73 days. A recent disease-resistant introduction. Fruit large, smooth, almost round, and carrying the bright scarlet color clear to the stem end. Flesh deep red, with few seeds and no core.

Rutgers Certified. 73 days. Like Marglobe in shape. Ripens from inside out; small seed-cavity, few seeds. Good cropper, excellent for home gardens and for canning.

Sparks' Earliana. 66 days. The original variety, and a great favorite with all growers. Fruit rich scarlet-red, solid, and of good quality.

Stokesdale. This heavy-producing Stokesdale has proved to be a valuable second-early Tomato for market or for canning. It will mature one week earlier than Marglobe.

Yellow Pear. Small, yellow, pear-shaped fruits.

Yellow Ponderosa. Fruits in clusters of 3 to 5, large, somewhat flattened; skin and flesh yellow.



TOMATO,
Marglobe Certified



WATERMELON, Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6

WATERMELON

Grown like muskmelons, but the hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart. An ounce of seed plants 30 hills.

Blacklee. 90 days. A new variety bred for wilt-resistance. Long, oval in shape; dark green rind. Crisp, sweet flesh, brilliant red with few black seeds. Average weight is 35 pounds but specimens sometimes weigh 50 to 60 pounds. Fine texture, free from stringiness. Excellent shipper and keeper.

Dixie Queen. 85 days. A new variety. Oval-round melon with light green rind striped dark green, often weighing 30 pounds. Flesh bright red, finely flavored. Uniform in size and quality.

Florida Favorite. 87 days. Fruits long, with dark green mottled skin. Very sweet, bright red flesh, firm and juicy. Excellent for home and market.

Florida Giant (Cannon Ball). 90 days. Vigorous, very productive vines with nearly round, dark green fruits, averaging 40 pounds each. Flesh is red, firm, and of excellent quality. Ships well. Like Blacklee, it is comparatively new and has become very popular in the last couple of years.

Garrison. 90 days. Long, cylindrical melon. Green and white striped, resembling the age-old "Rattlesnake" type. Bears large fruit with thin rind, often weighing fifty pounds and more. Flesh bright red, very sweet and full of flavor. White seeded. Is becoming extremely popular over a wide area. Some large growers in this section plant no other variety for the main crop.

Halbert Honey. 87 days. Skin dark green; flesh bright scarlet, sugary and fine textured. Fruits are long with blunt ends, slightly ridged. A superb variety.

Improved Kleckley Sweet No. 6. 88 days. Wilt-resistant. An improvement on the older variety because of its resistance to fusarium wilt. Rich red flesh and white seeds. Quality and flavor equal to any other melon.

Stone Mountain Improved No. 5. 85 days. Wilt-resistant. Developed from Stone Mountain and has proved to be resistant to fusarium wilt. Resembles its parent in every respect except that it is smaller.

Tom Watson. 92 days. An improved strain. Melons 1½ to 2 feet long, 10 inches in diameter, with deep red, crisp flesh. Flavor delicious. Average weight 50 pounds. A favorite home-garden sort.

TOMATO. All Tomato Seed Postpaid	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
French American.....	\$0 10			
Yellow Pear.....	10			
Golden Jubilee.....	10	\$0 90		
Oxheart.....	10	90	\$3 50	
Yellow Ponderosa.....	10	90	3 00	
Brimmer.....	10	80	3 00	\$11 00
Beefsteak.....	10	75	2 75	10 00
Ponderosa.....	10	75	2 75	10 00
June Pink.....	10	60	2 00	7 50
Rutgers Certified.....	10	45	1 50	4 50
John Baer.....	10	60	2 00	7 50
Early Detroit.....	10	45	1 65	5 50
Break o'Day.....	10	45	1 65	5 50
Bonny Best.....	10	45	1 50	4 25
All Other Varieties.....	10	40	1 25	4 00
WATERMELON. All Watermelon Seed Postpaid				
Garrison (Darlington).....	10	30	90	3 25
Blacklee.....	10	25	70	2 50
Dixie Queen.....	10	25	75	2 50
Florida Giant (Cannon Ball).....	10	25	65	2 00
All Other Varieties.....	10	20	60	1 50



SEED POTATOES MAINE-GROWN (CERTIFIED)

Maine-grown seed Potatoes are now almost universally used in this area. Only a very few planters use locally grown Potatoes for seed. Results over many years have demonstrated that it pays to buy either Certified or Select Maine stock each year. The net difference in cost is small when compared with average results. Frequently it means the difference between a good crop and total failure.

Chippewa. An origination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which has consistently yielded higher than Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain in official tests from Maine to Florida. A smooth, light-skinned variety with shallow eyes.

Green Mountain. A heavy producer on almost any soil, but does especially well in the northern sections where there is plentiful rainfall. Smooth, oval, white-skinned tubers, uniformly large in size.

Irish Cobbler. The standard early white Potato on all markets, and continues to lead all others in demand. White-skinned, smooth, round, thick tubers, ready about 10 days earlier than Early Rose. Vigorous vines, not so much affected by blight or drought as most.

Katahdin. This comparatively new variety has gained wide popularity in recent years. A smooth, oval, white variety with shallow eyes, making a fine appearance. A heavy producer doing best on light soil; should not be planted on heavy soil subject to drought. It is without a doubt the best cooking Potato on the market.

Red Bliss or Bliss Triumph. A heavy yielder of mature Potatoes for table use at the earliest possible date. Sometimes called the "Six-weeks Potato."

Sebago. A new blight-resistant Potato originated by the Maine Experiment Station, from a cross between Chippewa and Katahdin. It is a late-maturing variety comparable to Green Mountain in both quality and yield.

Spaulding Rose. Should not be confused with the old "early" Rose. This is a late, red-skinned variety. Tubers are large, smooth, and of excellent quality.



FROST-PROOF
CABBAGE
PLANTS



BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

For Shipment in lots of 50 plants February 15 to April 15

50 Plants.....	ASK
100 Plants.....	FOR
250 Plants.....	PRICES
500 Plants.....	
1000 Plants.....	

Nothing but first-class stock shipped, and at purchaser's risk. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Charleston Wakefield and Copenhagen Market.

Southern-grown frost-proof Cabbage plants are far superior to hotbed or coldframe plants for early planting, and cost less than one-half as much. *Home-Grown in Season*

Cabbage and Tomato. Inquire for prices.

Bermuda Onion Plants

Varieties: Crystal White Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Valencia Riverside Strain, Prizetaker. Famous Brand grown by Dodge Plant Farms.

These hardy plants will save time for you in the garden. Set them out early in the spring, 4 inches apart in rows 1½ feet apart. By ordering early you will be sure to have the plants before warm weather.

Ask for prices on 100 plants, 200 plants, 500 plants, 1000 plants, or by the crate. No order accepted for less than 100.

(Safe delivery of plants by mail not guaranteed.)



Germaco Hotkaps

Help you have SURE CROPS 3 weeks earlier

Mature your crops two to three weeks earlier. Get premium prices and bigger yields by protecting your plants with HOTKAPS, patented wax paper cones—miniature hothouses—that keep out frost, rain, wind, birds and insects. They maintain a perfect mulch around each plant, promoting sturdy growth.

Protect crops. Save work and worry.

Millions of HOTKAPS are used every season. Inexpensive to buy. One man can set out 2000 or more per day.

	Ppd.	Not ppd.
Roll of 1000 Kaps.....	\$14 00	\$13 50
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	4 85	4 65
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	2 95	2 75
Roll of 25 Kaps.....	80	70

POTATOES, Certified Stock.

All Potatoes F.O.B. here.

Price subject to market changes.

	Pk.	Bus.	100-lb. Bag	5-Bag Lots per bag
Chippewa.....				
Green Mountain.....				
Irish Cobbler.....			ASK	
Katahdin.....				
Red Bliss (Six Weeks).....			FOR	
Sebago.....				

POTATOES, Select Stock

Spaulding Rose.....
Maggie Murphy (If available)...

POTATOES, No. 2 Certified.

Irish Cobbler
Green Mountain
Katahdin

At market price, if available



Outstanding Annual Flowers



SWEET PEAS

NASTURTIUMS

A popular annual for bedding, producing bright-colored blooms over a long period. Colorful and dependable, it will thrive and bloom freely even in poor, sandy soil if given a sunny location. Sow outdoors in April or May.

Gem Mixture. Sweet-scented double flowers in light and dark shades. Plants dwarf and compact. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Scarlet Gleam. Dazzling, fiery scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Dwarf, Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall, Single Varieties, Mixed. Trailing plants reaching a height of 5 feet. Good for fences, stumps and stone-piles. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SWEET PEAS

Dainty flowers of surpassing fragrance. Plant early in spring in rich soil, and give the plants support when they reach a height of 8 inches. Provide plenty of moisture in the growing and blooming season.

Spencer's Early Hybrid Mixture. A mixture of the newest and brightest colors. Fine for planting under glass, but also for the garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; 2 ozs. 35 cts.; ¼lb. 60 cts.

Special Mix. A good mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. 25 cts.; ¼lb. 40 cts.

ASTERS

For massing in the garden and for cutting, Asters furnish most attractive flowers in late summer and fall. Bonemeal rather than barnyard manure is recommended as a fertilizer. Be particular not to plant Asters two successive years in the same location.

Giants of California, Improved. Huge flowers like Chrysanthemums, borne on long stems from late summer to frost. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Los Angeles. Large, double, shell-pink flowers on plants 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Super-Giant El Monte. Fluffy flowers 6 inches across, of deep glowing crimson. Blooms early; plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wilt-Resistant Strains

These strains are successful where other types of Asters fail to bloom.

Giant Branching Comet. Large blooms in fine mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

All Wilt-Resistant Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts

LARKSPUR

Giant Imperial. Base-branching type producing long bloom spikes. Mixed colors—light and dark blue, carmine, pink and white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Imperial, Lilac King. All-America Selection, 1942. Fully double flowers of a clear lilac shade on spikes that are ideal for cutting. Very upright plants. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pink King. Soft salmon-rose, fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

MARIGOLDS

One of the most dependable plants for the summer garden. Easy to grow, they furnish plenty of color in brilliant shades of yellow, orange, and maroon. Many varieties make excellent cut-flowers.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. Large chrysanthemum-like blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double African. Large, globular flowers in mixed colors. Tall plants, reaching 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dwarf French, Monarch Strain. A highly selected strain of double flowers in shades of mahogany, striped or edged golden yellow. Very floriferous. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dixie Sunshine, Double. Fully double, rich golden yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Plant 4 to 6 feet tall; luxuriant foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

Guinea Gold. Brilliant golden orange, semi-double and double blooms with ruffled petals. Good for cutting. Plants 2 to 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Glow. All-America Selection, 1941. Dwarf double French variety of deep scarlet. Plant grows about 10 inches high, with a spread of 18 inches. Blooms ten weeks from seed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunset Giant. Sweet-scented, huge yellow blooms of loose form with a full center, making a very deep flower. Plant 3½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Yellow Supreme. Fragrant, rich yellow flowers 3 inches across. Fluffy, and carnation-like in form, with broad, loose, frilled petals. Vigorous and free branching. Pkt. 10 cts.

PANSIES

An old-time flower that will never lose its charm. Seed may be sown in August or September to produce flowers the next year, or it may be started indoors in February and transplanted outdoors later the same season. Choose a sunny, well-fertilized place.

Engelmann's Giants. Vigorous, compact plants, blooming early. Huge flowers in both light and dark shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

PETUNIAS

A favorite for bedding and for use in window-boxes. Blooms from early summer to late fall. Many different types have been introduced, of which we offer some good representatives.

Balcony. Long, sprawling plants 18 inches high. Single flowers 3 inches across, especially good for window-boxes. Mixed colors—white, rose, and blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giants of California. Mixed colors in a variety of lovely shades, with pronounced yellow throats. Pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue. Silvery blue flowers on a compact plant. Free bloomers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Martha Washington. Ruffled blush-pink flowers with red veinings; open center, with a violet throat. Dwarf plant only 9 inches high. Pkt. 20 cts.

Rose Gem. Miniature flower only 2 inches in diameter, of deep rich rose color. Compact, 6-inch plants, blooming freely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Rose-colored blooms with a white throat. Plant a foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hybrid Varieties in Wide Mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.

ZINNIAS

Indispensable where showy, continuous color is wanted in the summer garden. The many types and colors provide an almost unlimited range, some of them very desirable for cut-flowers.

Black Ruby. All-America Selection, 1941. Double flowers 1½ to 2 inches across, of rich velvety deep maroon. They make a fine contrast with lighter varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

California Giants, Mixed. Large flower of compact form, with the petals lying flat. Wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dahlia-flowered, Mixed. Flowers resemble the Show Dahlia in form; wide color-range. Plant 2½ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy. Blooms 3 inches across, of golden yellow, with very shaggy petals. Blooms in six to seven weeks from seed. 2½-foot plant. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fantasy, Stardust. All-America Selection, 1937. Informal type with shaggy, deep yellow petals. Pkt. 10 cts

Scabiosa-flowered, Mixed. Tufted center with a collar of wide petals. Mixed colors—orange, yellow, dull red, carmine and other shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tom Thumb, Mixed. Showy little flowers of red, orange, yellow, pink, and rose, on 4 to 6-inch plants. Excellent for pots, borders, and the rock-garden. Pkt. 10 cts.



General List of Annuals

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

African Daisy (Aretotis). Daisy-like flowers from July to frost. Fine for cutting. 2 ft. Special mixture.

Ageratum, Dwarf Compact, Blue Cap. A fine dwarf bedding plant 4 inches high, with heads of lavender-blue flowers. Plant in full sun or half-shade.

A., Blue Perfection. Large heads of deep blue flowers. 9 in.

Alyssum, Sweet. Fragrant masses of pure white bloom. An excellent dwarf plant for borders and window-boxes.

A., Violet Queen. Flowers bright violet, on a 4-inch plant.

Bachelor's Button (Centaurea). Long-stemmed flowers fine for cutting, doing well in any soil. Double varieties, mixed.

Balsam, Rose-flowered. Bushy plant 2 to 3 feet tall, that is easily transplanted. Showy flowers produced in clusters. Plant in rich soil, in a sunny location, and give plenty of water.

Calendula, Orange Shaggy. Brilliant orange blooms with deeply fringed petals. 1½ ft.

C., Double Varieties, Mixed. Shades of yellow and orange.

Calliopsis bicolor. A daisy-shaped flower that is good for cutting. Yellow, with a garnet eye. 10 in.

Candytuft (Iberis). Fragrant trusses of white bloom. Needs plenty of water.

C., Mixed Varieties. Rose, pink, lilac shades.

Canterbury Bells, Annual. Bell-shaped flowers on long spikes. Mixed colors—pink, blue and white.

Carnation, Chabaud's Giant Double Improved. A fine strain, spicily fragrant. Mixed colors.

Castor Bean (Ricinus). Tropical-looking plants with ornamental foliage. Reaches 6 to 10 feet in height. Mixed varieties.

Centaurea, Jubilee Gem. Cornflower. Double, vivid dark blue blooms on a 12-inch plant fine for edging. Foliage bright green.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia childsi). Glove-shaped heads of flowers on a 2 to 3-foot plant. Mixed colors.

Chrysanth mum, Annual. Double varieties, mixed.

Clarkia elegans. Choice double varieties in a wide range of color. Likes some shade

Cleome (Spider Plant), Pink Queen. Large flower head of clear pink. 4 ft.

Cockscomb (Celosia cristata). Flat velvety heads of bloom, often cut and dried for winter decoration. Mixed shades.

Coleus, Choice Mixed. Showy foliage plant.

Cosmos, Crested. Extra early, beginning to bloom in July. Double; mixed colors. 2½ ft.

C., Mammoth-flowering. Extra early, blooming before frost. Choice mixture. 4 ft.

C., Orange Flare. Single flowers, bright orange in color, produced in July on long stems. 4 ft.

Let the flowers in your garden symbolize our way of life. Keep 'em blooming!



ZINNIA,
Dahlia-flowered



CENTAUREA, Jubilee Gem

Dianthus, Double, Mixed. Chinese Pink. Large loose flower clusters. Long blooming season.

Dusty Miller (Centaurea). White-foliaged plant for edging.

Forget-me-not (Myosotis). Favorite blue-flowered plant fine for use as a ground-cover.

Four o'clock (Marvel of Peru). Red, yellow, and white, mixed. Erect, bushy plants 2 feet high.

Gaillardia picta. Daisy-like flowers in mixed colors. Grows in any soil. 1½ to 3 ft.

Godetia, Double Azalea-flowered. Showy flowers in long spikes, in shades of pink, mauve, rose, etc. Dwarf.

Gypsophila, (Baby's-Breath), London Market Improved. Large pure white flowers.

Heliotrope (Cherry Pic). Fragrant clusters of bloom in mixed colors—violet, purple and white. Very free flowering.

Lobelia gracilis. Trailing plant with light blue flowers.

Phlox, Large-flowering Annual Varieties, Mixed. Large heads of bloom in choice colors. Branching plants 1 to 1½ feet tall.

Poppy, Single American Legion. Orange-scarlet, on long stems.

P., Double Shirley. Mixed colors. 2½ ft.

P., Single Shirley. Mixed colors; large, silky petals.

Portulaca, Mixed (Sun-Plant). Single blooms in bright, cheerful colors. A fine ground-cover for dry sunny places.

Salpiglossis, Mixed (Painted-tongue). Gay funnel-shaped flowers striped with gold, rose, scarlet and white. Plant in full sun. 2 ft.

Salvia, Scarlet. Looks well when planted in front of masses of dark foliage.

Snow-on-the-Mountain (Euphorbia). Showy foliage plant with masses of green leaves striped with white.

Stock, Large-flowering Ten-Weeks. Dwarf. Spikes of fragrant bloom in mixed colors.

Strawflower. Heads of little flowers often dried for winter decoration.

Verbena, Large-flowering Hybrids, Mixed. Good bedding plant. 1½ ft.



Fulton's PlanTabbs provide rich, balanced, complete food stimulating Vitamin B in odorless, convenient tablets. Use them for beautiful gardens and lovely house plants. Will largely increase the yield from vegetable gardens. Box of 10 tablets 10 cts.; 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50, post-paid.



Select Perennial Flower Seed

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Most hardy perennials grow readily from seed sown in the open ground from May to September. Seedlings should be transplanted after forming three or four leaves. They may be set in their permanent place and protected lightly the first winter, or they may be wintered over in a coldframe. Many of them will start to bloom before the annuals in the spring. Keep the dead flowers cut off to encourage more bloom.



COLUMBINE, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture

By raising your own plants from seed, you can have a hardy perennial border at little cost. Perennials are the mainstay of the garden, and their ease of maintenance is especially appreciated.

Alyssum, Gold Dust. Yellow flowers in May on a 9 to 12-inch plant. For edging and the rock-garden.

Anemone, St. Brigid (Windflower). Double; mixed colors.

Arabis alpina (Rock-Cress). White flowers in April and May. Plant a foot high, for edging and the rock-garden.

Armeria formosa. Dense heads of pink bloom. A rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Candytuft, Queen of Italy. Masses of rosy lilac flowers. Shrubby plant with glossy green foliage.

Canterbury Bells (Cup-and-Saucer). Good border plant. Finest mixed colors.

Chrysanthemum mawi. Pink flowers and silvery foliage. Border and rock-garden plant a foot tall.

Columbine, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-spurred Mixture. A well-known strain.

C., Rocky Mountain. Long-spurred flowers of violet-blue and white. 2 ft.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. Single yellow flowers on long stems for cutting.

Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon's Strain. Magnificent spikes of bloom in mixed shades.

D., Mixed Hybrids. Fine for the back of the border.

Foxglove (Digitalis). Thimble-shaped flowers, spotted inside, hanging on 3 to 4-foot spikes. For the border. Mixed colors.

Gaillardia grandiflora. Large, single, daisy-like flowers in shades of red and bronze. Fine cut-flower from July to frost.

Geum, Lady Stratheden. Large, double golden yellow flowers. 1½ ft.

G., Mrs. Bradshaw. Scarlet. 1½ ft.

Gypsophila paniculata. Double white flowers. 3½ ft.

Hollyhock, Double Varieties, Mixed. A stately old-fashioned favorite for the back of the border. 6 to 9 ft.

H., Single Mixed. A good mixture of colors.

Lupines, Mixed. Graceful spikes of blue and pink flowers. They grow best in rich soil without any lime.

Mexican Firebush (Kochia) or Summer Cypress. Feathery little bushes of green, turning crimson. 2½ ft.

Mignonette (Reseda). Very fragrant; special mixture.

Mourning Bride (Scabiosa). Large flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting from June to September.

Nierembergia, Purple Robe. Very fine for edging and rock-gardens.

Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist). Double, blue and white blooms; feathery foliage.

Painted Daisy (Chrysanthemum carinatum). Mixed colors; flowers 3½ inches across.

Phlox decussata. Brilliant heads of flowers make a colorful display in the hardy border in late summer. 3 ft.

Poppy, Oriental (Papaver orientale). Large, bright blooms in mixed shades.

Pyrethrum (Feverfew). Single and double varieties in mixed colors, in May and June. Plant in rich soil in a sunny location.

Scabiosa, Imperial Giant, Blue Moon. All-America Selection. Double; deep lavender-blue. 3 ft.

S., Peace. All-America Selection, 1941. Beautiful pure white.

Shasta Daisy, Conqueror. Pure white blooms freely produced in July. Plant in the sun in rich soil. 3½ ft.

Snapdragon, Rustproof, Mixed. Many colors.

SEEDS OF ANNUAL CLIMBERS

Each, pkt. 10 cts.

Balloon Vine. A rapidly growing annual climber producing white flowers, followed by inflated seed-pods.

Canary-bird Vine. Small, fringed bright yellow blooms.

Cathedral Bells (Cobaea; Cup-and-Saucer Vine). Purple and white bell-shaped flowers. Grows as much as 30 to 50 feet in a season.

Cypress Vine. Brilliant scarlet, star-shaped flowers 1½ inches long. Delicate, fern-like foliage.

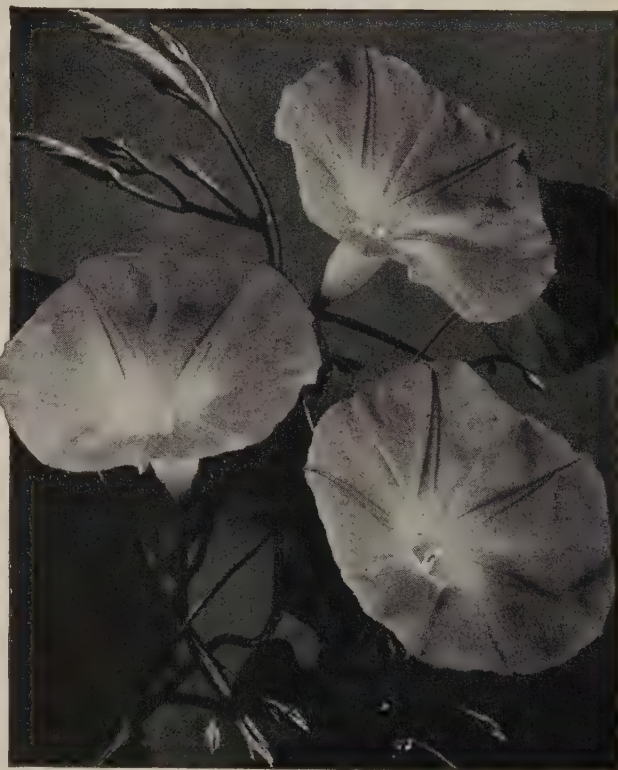
Kudzu Vine. Rosy purple flowers in August. Large foliage.

Morning-glory, Heavenly Blue. Shining sky-blue flowers.

M., Scarlett O'Hara. Carmine.

M., Imperial. Very large blooms in mixed colors. Sow in the open ground when the weather has become warm.

Scarlet Runner Bean. Bright red, pea-like flowers followed by pods of beans that are red when dry. Rapid grower.

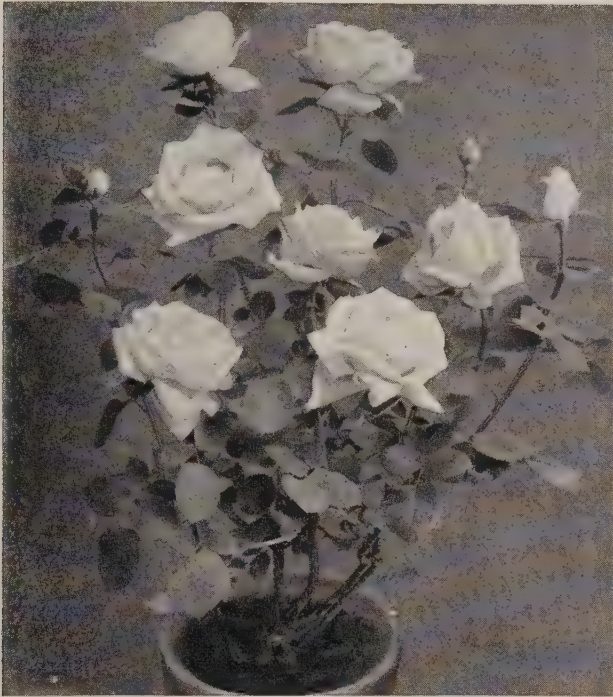


MORNING-GLORY, Heavenly Blue



Wetsel's Choice Bulbs and Plants

We Do Not Prepay Postage or Express Charges



ROSE, Frau Karl Druschki

WETSEL'S ROSES

Ready about April 1. \$1.25 each

HYBRID TEAS

E. G. Hill. Red.	Joanna Hill. Yellow.
Floradora. Vermilion.	K. A. Viktoria. White.
Frau Karl Druschki. White.	McGredy's Scarlet. Red.
Grenoble. Red.	Pink Dawn. Pink.
Gruss an Teplitz. Red.	Red Radiance. Red.
Hadley. Red.	Yellow Condesa de Sastago. Yel.

OTHER TYPES

Pink Grootendorst. Pink shrub Rose.
Cl. Pres. Hoover. Two-tone climber.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Red climber.

WETSEL'S HARDY SHRUBS

Ready about April 1. 95 cts. each

Forsythia suspensa. Golden yellow. Spring. 10 ft.
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora (Hills of Snow). Huge white heads. Summer. 10 ft.
Red-Flowering Quince. Early spring. 5 ft.
Snowberry, Red. Red fruit. 8 ft.
Spiraea Froebeli. Crimson. Summer. 2 ft.
Spiraea Vanhouttei. White. Summer. 6 ft.

CANNAS

Hungaria. Rich peach-blossom in color. Plants dwarf; green foliage.
King Humbert, Red. Flowers coppery scarlet. Foliage deep bronze.
King Humbert, Yellow. Flowers golden yellow, dotted red. Foliage green.
Richard Wallace. Pure canary-yellow.
The President. Immense glowing scarlet blooms. Rich green foliage.
Your choice of these 5 varieties, 20 cts. each; \$1.95 per doz.

TUBEROSE

Double Pearl. Fragrant, pure white flowers. Tubers are extra large and the finest stock obtainable. 10 cts. each; \$1.10 per doz.

DAHLIAS

Avalon. One of the finest of all clear yellow Dahlias. Blossoms 7 to 9 in. across, 4 to 5 in. deep. Strong and vigorous plants 3 to 4 ft. tall. 35 cts. each; 3 for 90 cts.
Jersey's Beauty. Clear pink; long, stiff stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
Kentucky. Nice pink blended with yellow and gold. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
Marshall's Pink. Perfectly formed bright pink blooms without shading. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
Mrs. Warner. One of the most vigorous and profuse bright lilac-rose blossoms. Extra large size and perfect form. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
Red Jersey. Has same habit as Jersey's Beauty. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
Sir Lancelot. Garnet-rose shaded with purple making it one of the unusual colors, often compared with those found in Persian rugs. 30 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts.
Thomas A. Edison. Deep royal purple; grand and striking. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
Watchung Giant. Easy to grow and always admired. Deep amber-yellow flowers attractively suffused with bright cadmium. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.
White King. A good white decorative Dahlia of large size on strong stems. 35 cts. each; 3 for 95 cts.

SELECTED GLADIOLUS

First-Size Bulbs. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz., except where noted

Beacon. An outstanding new variety that is widely acclaimed as a genuine beauty. Very tall, handsome spike of light red with creamy blotch, slightly ruffled.
Flaming Sword. Large flame-red, with long stem.
Golden Dream. Large golden yellow.
Golden Eagle. Very early, deep yellow.
Maid of Orleans. Regarded as the leading commercial white. Large flower, perfect placement and good stem. Very early.
Margaret Fulton. Beautiful deep pink. Medium-sized flower with good placement. This is a very sturdy variety. Quality makes it very desirable.
Minuet. Beautiful clear light lavender. Considered the best lavender.
Pelegrina. A most appealing color—deep blue-violet. Large individual florets, produced early. Very attractive.
Picardy. Soft pink, shading to deeper pink on the lower petals. Very long stems. A popular newer sort.
Shirley Temple. Large, flat, ruffled flower on very tall, heavy spike. Color is light cream with darker throat.
Gladiolus, Wetsel's Dependable Mixture. 5 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz.

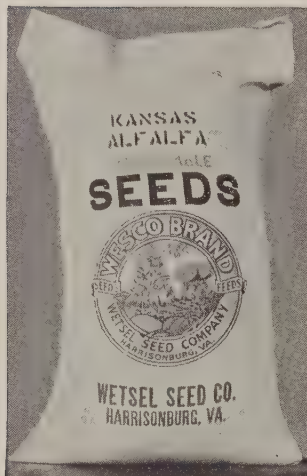


GLADIOLUS, Wetsel's Dependable Mixture



Wetsel's Dependable Farm Seeds

How to Plant



Wetsel's Alfalfas, in nearly all strains and origins, are supplied in this attractive one-bushel bag, at no extra cost.

Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre in March or April

Well-drained loam or clay soil, with no hardpan underneath, will grow Alfalfa when properly prepared. Lime should be applied to soil that is too acid. Two to five tons of ground limestone per acre is recommended; half of this quantity of burnt lime after plowing. A firm seedbed is essential for a good stand of Alfalfa, and the soil should, therefore, be prepared well ahead of planting time. Harrow the land frequently to destroy all weeds.

Alfalfa needs fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash. When seeding, apply 600 to 800 lbs. or more of 0-14-6 fertilizer per acre, increasing the amount of potash on sandy soil. Top-dress established plantings each spring with 300 to 400 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer per acre. Best results come from having the soil tested and adding the elements needed.

WETSEL'S SUPER ALFALFA

Our "Super" brand of Alfalfa is again available this year. Last year we stated that we had good reasons to believe that Alfalfa from some northwestern states was superior to Kansas and Oklahoma. We are now even more conscious that such a viewpoint is justified. The demand and good reports we are receiving from our customers on Wetsel's Super Alfalfa gives us a feeling that we are rendering the farmers a real service in providing this Alfalfa.

Wetsel's Super Alfalfa must meet certain rigid specifications. It must be of high quality in every respect—high in purity and germination and low in weed content. Then, it must have been produced in high altitude or a northwestern state.



ALFALFA



MOWING ALFALFA

OKLAHOMA ALFALFA

APPROVED

We have for many years regarded Oklahoma seed as suitable for this area. It is our understanding that Blacksburg now approves it. It will be carried in stock as price differentials dictate.

KANSAS ALFALFA

U. S. VERIFIED

Alfalfa seed grown in the state of Kansas—commonly referred to as Kansas Alfalfa, as though it were a specific strain or variety—has for many years been the most popular in this and many other states.

Due in part to greatly increased use of Alfalfa in recent years, the demand for Kansas Seed has been very heavy. Present indications are that this large demand will continue over the coming year.

Fortunately, the supply of seed appears to be adequate for at least spring seeding, and possibly for early fall planting. Despite the big demand, the price is now lower than it has been for some years. Also it is much lower than other legume grasses. Due to an indicated shortage of clovers, resulting in very high prices, we suspect that many farmers will turn to Alfalfa as a substitute.

GRIMM ALFALFA

The chief difference between Grimm Alfalfa and the so-called Common strain is reflected in the root system and habit of growth.

The Common variety is characterized by a long, straight (and sometimes very large) root—often called a "tap" root. It has very few small, or feeder roots. In sharp contrast, Grimm roots are far more numerous, spread over a wider area, and are shorter.

Grimm has its good points. It is not, however, regarded as superior to the Common strain on all soils or under all conditions. It is believed that the young plants of Grimm hold to the ground better on soils that have a tendency to erupt during freezing and thawing winter months. Also, Grimm will often respond more quickly to rains (especially light showers) after a dry spell. On the other hand, due to a shallow root system, it will suffer more and sooner from lack of rain.

Present indications are that Grimm seed will be in short supply the coming year.

ARGENTINE ALFALFA

Now that domestic seed is in ample supply, the demand for Argentine-grown Alfalfa has declined from its war-time level. However, some farmers continue to use it because of the lower price. We especially recommend it for mixtures, either for rotation hay or pasture fields.

INOCULATE WITH NITRAGIN. Alfalfa seed treated with Nitragin grows more rapidly, matures in a shorter time, produces bigger crops, and enriches the soil for the benefit of the next crop. It costs only 15 to 20 cents to inoculate enough seed for a whole acre, and the results obtained are well worth while. See page 23 for complete information concerning Nitragin, including prices.

All F.O.B. Harrisonburg	Lb.	Bus.
Wetsel's Super Alfalfa, Grimm	\$0 48	\$28 35
Wetsel's Super Alfalfa, Common	46	27 00
Kansas Alfalfa, Common	40	23 75
Utah Alfalfa, Grimm	47	27 72
Oklahoma Alfalfa, Common Approved	37	21 75
Argentine Alfalfa	26	14 40



CLOVERS

RED CLOVER



Has long been the leading Clover, especially where crops are rotated. It matures so early that it may be followed by a second crop such as additional hay, late pasture, or a cash crop from seed for which there is usually a ready demand. It adds nitrogen to the ground it grows on if left there to mature, and for this reason is a real benefit to the land. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.
99.00% Pure Seed. Lb. 70 cts.; bus. \$41.50.



Wetzel's Clovers now available in 1-bushel bags at no extra cost.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

Widely used for seeding with timothy and then cut as hay. Maturing later than Red Clover, it ripens more uniformly with timothy. Produces a larger growth, resulting in greater tonnage on a given area. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

96.00% Pure Seed, Crop 3%. Lb. 70 cts.; bus. \$41.50.
86.00% Pure Seed, Alsike 12%. Lb. 63 cts.; bus. \$37.62.

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER

One of the best crops for green manuring, and furnishes fine pasture in fall, winter, and spring. It improves poor land and through its nitrogen-gathering properties restores the fertility of those that have been worn down by excessive cropping. May be planted in fall, spring, or summer. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 32 cts.; bus. \$18.50.



RED CLOVER



SWEET CLOVER

LADINO CLOVER

Although not yet extensively used in this territory, Ladino is becoming more popular, for it produces an excellent pasture. It is a perennial plant, sending up large leaves on long stems, which soon cover the ground between plants. Farmers are using it to pasture their cattle, and many poultrymen are planting Ladino for ranges.
Certified Blue-Tag. Lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.50.
Audited. Lb. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$13.00.

SWEET CLOVER

A very good crop to improve the soil, when it reaches a reasonable stand. It will grow in almost any kind of ground, but best results come when the land is amply limed and the seed inoculated. When sown in the spring, a nurse crop should be used, to help keep down weeds. Small grains such as oats or fall-sown grains are good for this purpose. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. of scarified or hulled seed per acre in late February, March and April. Usually either White or Yellow Blossom is available; White is somewhat smaller and about ten days earlier than the Yellow.

White Blossom. Lb. 23 cts.; bus. \$13.10.

Yellow Blossom. Lb. 23 cts.; bus. \$13.10.

BOTH PREMIUM GRADE

UNHULLED SWEET CLOVER

Unhulled seed can be planted earlier—in January or February. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. This earlier sowing usually results in a quicker start in the spring and often a more dense growth.

White or Yellow Unhulled Seed. Lb. 17 cts.; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

For lawns and pastures. Produces a low, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet, but is more satisfactory when used in mixtures with other grasses. Sow in spring or fall, 8 to 12 lbs. per acre if planted alone. Lb. 67 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.25.

ALSIKE CLOVER

A very hardy Clover that is growing more popular in recent years because it frequently takes hold where other Clovers fail, especially in low, wet soil or high gravel ground. It provides desirable hay, and is excellent for improving the soil. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre.

98.00% Pure Seed. Lb. 56 cts.; bus. \$33.00.



Cyclone Seed Sower

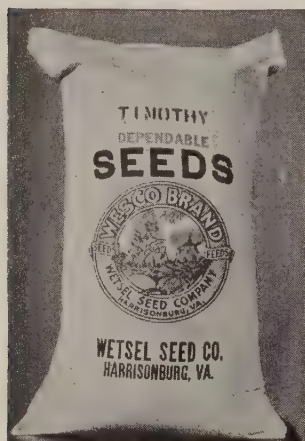
\$2.95 postpaid; \$2.75 not postpaid.

Horn Sower

\$1.20 postpaid; \$1.10 not postpaid.



Wetzel's Dependable Grasses and Grass Mixtures



TIMOTHY

Well-known grass doing best on bottom lands, rich moist loams, and clay soil, but not on loose, sandy ground. Makes a good pasture when sown at the rate of 6 lbs. per acre, along with 6 lbs. sapling clover and 4 lbs. red-top. If sown alone, plant one peck (about 11 lbs.) per acre, in spring or fall. For hay, use 6 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. clover.

99.60% pure. Lb. 11 cts.; bus. \$4.30.

Virginia-grown. Lb. 10 cts.; bus. \$4.00.

ORCHARD GRASS

A vigorous grass planted extensively by horse and cattle raisers, for it provides good grazing from spring until winter. If desired for hay it should be cut while in bloom; it will be ready for grazing again within a few weeks. Grows well in shady locations. Sow 14 lbs. per acre.

85/85 seed (onion free). Lb. 21 cts.; bus. \$2.80.

85/85 seed. Lb. 20 cts.; bus. \$2.54.

80/80 seed. Lb. 17 cts.; bus. \$2.25.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

One of the earliest grasses in spring, yielding valuable pasturage if planted on limestone or stiff soil. Since it requires a year or two to become firmly established, it is best to sow Blue Grass with other varieties. It is the base of all good lawn grass mixtures, and withstands the coldest winters. Sow 20 lbs. per acre, in spring or fall. Lb. 40 cts.; 14-lb. bus. \$5.45.

RED-TOP or HERDS GRASS

Adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass, but especially good on heavy, wet bottom land. Should always be included in mixtures for such types of land, whether for hay or for pasture. Sow 12 lbs. per acre if used alone. Lb. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. \$6.10; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

RYE GRASS (Italian or Domestic)

Well suited to winter lawns and for sowing on land infested with crab-grass. With proper moisture, will germinate in 6 to 8 days. Sow 30 lbs. per acre. Good results come from seeding in the fall and close clipping in the spring. Also excellent pasture and land-improver. Lb. 12 cts.; 100 lbs. \$11.00.



RYE GRASS



TIMOTHY



PASTURE MIXTURE

For a good pasture mixture, we recommend the following: 7 lbs. Korean lespedeza, 6 lbs. orchard grass, 3 lbs. red-top, 2 lbs. alsike clover. Sow in February and March on small grain crops or old sod. Approximate cost per acre, \$4.25.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold of winter. Starts growing early in spring and affords good grazing until late fall. If sown alone, use 18 to 22 lbs. per acre. In mixture, use 8 lbs. each of Oat Grass, orchard grass, and red clover. Ask for price.

BROME GRASS

A long-lived perennial grass producing many underground root-stocks and making mats a foot or more in diameter. Most desirable for permanent pastures. Does best when sown broadcast in the spring, usually at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, but can also be sown in the fall with timothy and red-top.

Canadian. Lb. 32 cts.; 100 lbs. \$31.50.

Southern. Lb. 25 cts.; 100 lbs. \$24.20.

SUDAN GRASS

A rapidly growing summer forage crop that can be cut several times during the season. Will produce more forage in a shorter time than almost any other crop. Sow 10 lbs. per acre in rows 18 inches apart, and cultivate, or broadcast at the rate of 30 to 35 lbs. per acre. Often sown with soy beans, using 20 lbs. of Sudan Grass and 1 bushel of soy beans per acre. Lb. 13 cts.; 50 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$11.75.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS

This new variety is a development resulting from several years' breeding work by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1944 was the first time enough seed was available to plant sufficient acreage of this new variety to produce seed in commercial quantities. Production now appears adequate. Sales in 1946 showed a substantial increase over the previous year.

It is sweet, juicy, and more palatable to livestock. This was demonstrated consistently during the years that breeding and selection were progressing. When planted side by side with Common Sudan, it was grazed to the ground by the cattle, while the Common Sudan was grazed down to the height of about one foot. In all cases the Sweet Sudan was eaten first. Lb. 21 cts.; 50 lbs. \$10.00; 100 lbs. \$19.50.



OATS

LESPEDeza

Korean Lespedeza

Makes an excellent hay crop 10 to 20 inches tall, and equal to alfalfa in analysis and feed value. Requires no soil preparation and even when closely grazed it grows readily in acid land. Produces two to three tons of hay per acre each year and reseeds itself if properly cut. Korean Lespedeza makes the best and cheapest pasture in mid-summer, for it is practically drought-resistant. It can be cut for hay in September. It increases soil fertility and costs less to produce than other important legumes. Sow on small grains or on pasture land from January 15 to April, 20 lbs. per acre.

Dodder-free seed. Lb. 18 cts.; 100 lbs. \$17.00.	} Unhulled Seed
1 Dodder per oz. Lb. 17 cts.; 100 lbs. \$16.00.	
2 Dodder per oz. Lb. 16 cts.; 100 lbs. \$15.00.	
Hulled Seed. Dodder Free. Lb. 20 cts.; 100 lbs. \$19.00.	

Sericea Lespedeza

A drought-resistant soil-improver for almost any soil. After the first year will yield two to four tons of field-cured hay per acre each year. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. of unhulled seed per acre from January through March; 20 lbs. of hulled or scarified seed in April or May.

Hulled Seed. Lb. 35 cts.; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

Unhulled Seed. Ask for price.

BOTH DODDER FREE

SPRING BARLEY (Bearded)

WISCONSIN 2-RO

Regarded as the quickest grazing and earliest maturing spring grain. Can be grown on a greater variety of soils and in a wider climatic range than almost any other grain crop. Yields 25 to 40 bushels per acre of grain equal to corn in feeding value. Should be sown in February or March, the earlier the better, at the rate of 2 bushels per acre. Bus. \$3.00.

SEED OATS

Sow 64 to 90 lbs. per acre

Oats and other grains yield larger crops of better quality when treated with Ceresan to control smut and other diseases. Since we are well equipped to treat Oats during the process of cleaning and grading, the additional cost is very slight. See page 23 for more detailed information on Ceresan and other du Pont products.

CLINTON OATS

Certified Seed

This is one of the newer varieties of Oats. This is the first year that it has been available on a broad scale. Even now there are indications that the supply will fall short of the demand.

Last year, certified seed sold as high, we are told, as \$12.00 per bushel. Early in the season, before the supply became so short, we were asked \$5.25 for a bag of 25 pounds.

Clinton was bred especially for resistance to leaf and stem rust, smuts and leaf blight. It is a medium early variety. Kernels are yellow, occasionally tinged with brown, are medium large and very plump, and have a percentage of groats much higher than the older varieties. It is of medium height and frequently remains somewhat green when grain is fully matured and ready for harvesting, thus enhancing the value of the straw for feeding.

It promises to replace many of the old, popular varieties of Oats. Certified and treated seed. Bus. \$2.90; 10 bus. lots, \$2.85 per bus. Uncertified bus \$2.50; 9-bus. lots, \$2.48 per bus.

BENTON OATS

This is also a new variety and is for practical purposes a sort of companion to Clinton, having been developed by the same agency and for similar virtues. The chief difference between Clinton and Benton is that Benton is about 5 inches taller. It is adapted where taller straw is wanted or more tonnage is required on the farm. Certified and treated seed. Bus. \$2.95; 10 bus. lots, \$2.90 per bus.

VICLAND OATS

A variety of Oats that was introduced a few years ago and is recommended where a short straw is desired. Treated seed. Bus. \$2.50; 9-bus. lots, \$2.47 per bus.

LEE COLDPROOF OATS

The most popular winter Oats in the southeastern part of the country. Is also a favorite for spring crop, when seeded in February and early March. Produces large heads of heavy grain and stands up well. Supply of seed this year is limited. Treated seed, bus. \$2.30; 9-bus. lots, \$2.28 per bus.

COLUMBIA SPRING

The leading spring Oats for the Southeast, for it matures before hot weather and rust can cause damage, and is usually taller, more uniform and erect. Produces a good yield of large, heavy heads containing plump grains, 7 to 10 days before other varieties. Treated seed, bus. \$2.15; 9-bus. lots, \$2.13 per bus.

FULGRAIN

Has become very popular in Virginia and other eastern states. Early maturing, disease resistant. Stools well and is a vigorous grower. Its upright growth of medium height makes it easy to combine. Heads are large and well filled with rich reddish yellow plump grains. Bus. \$2.15; 9-bus. lots, \$2.13 per bus.

SWEDISH SELECT

A heavy-yielding, extra-heavy variety of Oats that is especially recommended for Virginia and West Virginia. Produces a good crop of both hay and grain on either light or heavy soil. Tall stalks and large heads containing plump, heavy grains. Treated seed. Bus. \$2.45.



Wetsel's Annual Forage Crop Seeds



COWPEAS

BROOM CORN

Will grow on any land that will produce corn. When ground is warm, plant 1 to 1½ inches deep in drills 3½ feet apart, thinning the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre.

Standard Evergreen. Grows 8 to 10 feet high and yields heavy straight brush free from large center stems. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts., not prepaid.

SUGAR CANE (For Syrup)

Sugar Drip. Large growth, often yielding up to 65% of its total weight in juice. Well adapted to this territory. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.

Early Orange. Excellent for both forage and sorghum. Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.

SORGHUM

Early Amber. Used as a green feed for stock and cattle. Matured seed is a good poultry feed. Sow 1 pk. per acre in drills or 1 bus. when broadcast. Lb. 10 cts.; 100 lbs. \$9.25.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Extensively used as pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. In a good season will continue to grow after being grazed. Sow in spring, 4 to 5 lbs. per acre in rows or 8 to 10 lbs. when broadcast. Lb. 22 cts.; 10 lbs. \$2.10.

HAIRY VETCH

Valuable as a winter cover crop to fertilize the soil, to prevent leaching, and also to furnish forage. A good mixture often used in the spring is 15 lbs. Vetch and 1½ bus. oats per acre. If sown alone, plant 50 to 60 lbs. per acre. Lb. 26 cts.; bus. (60 lbs.) \$15.00.

MILLET

Tennessee Cultivated Strain, very popular in this vicinity. Millet requires fertile soil and good growing conditions, when it will produce an abundance of forage. Sown with cowpeas or soybeans, use 3 to 5 lbs. per acre, or 30 lbs. per acre if seeded alone for hay. Where a seed crop is desired, sow only 20 lbs. Drill or broadcast from May to July. Lb. 11 cts.; bus. \$5.00.

COWPEAS

A highly nutritious forage crop that makes excellent feed for horses and cattle, as well as cheap enrichment for the soil. For the latter purpose, cut the vines and use them as hay; then plant whatever crop is to follow in the stubble and roots. Since Cowpeas have a tendency to loosen the soil, seed can usually be harrowed in, making plowing unnecessary. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre between May 20 and July 15. Be sure to inoculate the seed with Nitrugin before planting.

Mixed Cowpeas. A mixture of good varieties is usually more satisfactory, especially for soil improvement, for the combination is better able to withstand extremes of weather. Write for price.

Peas for Table Use

Lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40

Ramshorn Black Eye. Pure white Peas with black eyes. Wilt-resistant.

SOY BEANS

The Soy Bean continues to be one of the most publicized crops. It proved itself a real weapon in the Nation's war effort and new uses for this all-round crop are continually being found by chemists and botanists.

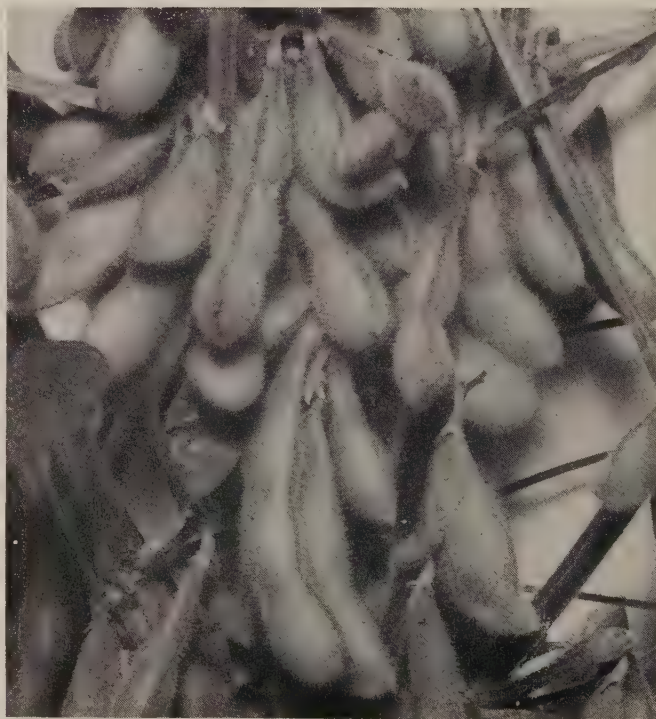
On the farm Soy Beans may be mixed with other grains to make a high-protein feed. As a hay, they are similar to alfalfa in feed value. The best time for planting is from late May to July 15, but it may be done as late as August 15. Sow 60 to 90 lbs. per acre broadcast, or 45 to 60 lbs. in drills. Be sure to inoculate—use Nitrugin.

VIRGINIA (Brown). Matures in about 125 days. Also a popular variety in this section. Is well known for its excellent hay and ensilage. Well-filled pods borne on strong vines, easy to cut and cure. Bus. \$5.00; 10-bus. lots, \$4.95 per bus.

WILSON (Black). Matures in about 120 days. By far the most popular variety in this territory. Used primarily as a hay crop. Makes an excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground. Bus. \$4.50; 10-bus. lots, \$4.45 per bus.

EXTRA EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW. 110 to 115 days. An exceptionally early strain, well adapted to the higher Piedmont and mountain sections of all eastern states. Permits late planting, where necessary or desirable. Bus. \$5.25; 10-bus. lots, \$5.20 per bus.

LINCOLN. Matures in about 110 days. Seed is yellow with a black scar. This is one of the newer varieties that has done well in this section the last two years. Demand for it is on the increase. It is somewhat similar to Manchu in appearance but is regarded as superior to Tokyo for this section. Bus. \$5.00; 10-bus. lots, \$4.95 per bus.



It pays to inoculate Soy Beans



Seed Inoculations and Disinfectants



Seed Disinfectants

Semesan Jr.

A double-acting seed disinfectant for certain seed-borne diseases of corn. Usually reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed-borne rots of root and stalk, and has increased yields an average of 3 bushels per acre. Costs only about 9/10 cents an acre. Treats field, pop, and seed corn by quick, dry method. 1½ ounces treat a bushel of seed. 1½ ozs. 17 cts.; 12 ozs. 62 cts.; 6¼ lbs. \$4.16; 25 lbs. \$13.85.



Semesan Bel

Easy, quick dip treatment for seed potatoes, Irish and Sweet. Costs only about 21 cents an acre. Generally reduces seed-piece decay, seed-borne scab, and rhizoctonia. No mussy soaking; just dip, drain, dry, and plant. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed. 2-oz. pkg. 35 cts.; 1b. can \$1.83; 4-lb. can \$6.33.

Semesan

Aids in reducing rot of flowers and vegetables, gives them a healthy start. Treat seeds, corms, bulbs, and seedlings with Semesan. Apply dry or in solution with water. Semesan generally reduces seed rotting and damping-off. One ounce treats 15 to 60 pounds of seed. Costs only ¼ cent to 2 cents per pound of seed. ½ oz. 12 cts.; 2 ozs. 45 cts.; 12 ozs. \$2.10.



New Improved Ceresan

A dry disinfectant for seed wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, sorghums, millets, and sugar beets. Effectively kills certain seed-borne diseases by both contact and vapor; generally controls covered smuts, frequently increases yields. Recommended by most experiment stations. Inexpensive—one pound treats 32 bushels of seed grain. Plans for building treaters free on request. 4 ozs. 35 cts.; 1b. 90 cts.; 4 lbs. \$3.00; 8 lbs. \$6.00; 40 lbs. \$26.40.



Arasan

A seed disinfectant and protectant of the non-mercurial type. It has proved effective on vegetables, seed corn, and peanuts. Inexpensive, easy and safe to use when applied as recommended. Oz. 16 cts.; 8 ozs. 80 cts.



Hudson Pressure Sprayers

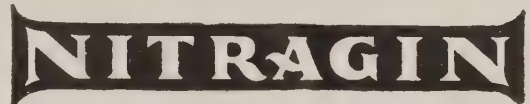
No. 192G. Galvanized tank. 3 ¾ gal.	\$7 54
No. 210G. Galvanized tank. 4 gal.	10 44
No. 210B. Copper tank. 4 gal.	16 20
No. 235G. Galvanized tank. 3 ¾ gal.	8 40
No. 235B. Copper tank. 3 ¾ gal.	13 32
No. 36. Wheelbarrow. 12 ½ gal.	21 24

Hand Sprayers

No. 403-ND. Master Fog. Galv. Qt.	\$0 66
No. 427G. Critic, non-splash. Glass. Qt.	1 50
No. 431. Comet. Tin. Qt.	94
No. 432. Mercury Tin. Qt.	1 12
No. 435. Cardinal, non-splash. Galv. 3 qt.	1 85

CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS

by
Inoculating with



Build Up Your Soil

Inoculate Your Legumes with Nitragin

Many believe that once a field has been planted with inoculated legume seeds, any similar legumes planted on the same field in the future need not be inoculated. But field tests have shown that better crops are harvested when legume seeds are inoculated whenever planted. It seldom pays to depend upon natural inoculation. The safest method is to inoculate legume seed each time the seed is planted. See page 22 for profitable results obtained by inoculating soy beans.

1948 NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES

When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

ALFALFA, Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers.	
1 bus.	\$0 50
2 ½ bus.	\$1 00
CLOVERS, Medium & Mammoth Red, Alsike, Crimson & White Clovers.	
1 bus.	\$0 50
2 ½ bus.	\$1 00
BEANS, Navy, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney, Gr. Northern.	
1 bus.	\$0 35
PEAS (All Varieties) and VETCHES (All Varieties)	
100-lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.)	\$0 50
1200-lb. size (Twelve 100-lb. cans)	5 70
LUPINES (All Varieties)	
100-lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed)	\$0 50
PEANUTS, LIMA BEANS, COWPEAS.	
Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$0 30
5 bus.	55
25 bus. (one can)	2 50
30 bus. (one ctn.) (Contains six 5-bus. cans)	3 25
SOY BEANS (All Varieties).	
Small (Inoculates up to 120 lbs. seed)	\$0 30
5 bus.	55
25 bus. (one can)	2 50
30 bus. (one ctn.) (Contains six 5-bus. cans)	3 25
LESPEDEZA.	
100-lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed)	\$0 50
GARDEN SIZE. Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas, Lupines and Edible Soybeans.	
Enough for 8 lbs. seed	10 cts. ea.

NITRAGIN—the Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

Sprayers and Dusters

Dusters

No. 608. Roto Duster (Powder) 2 nozzles, 2 elbows, four 15-in. telescoping tubes.	\$16 20
No. 1A. Stauffer Knapsack Duster	26 00
Smith Dustmaster, Glass. Qt.	1 25
No. 766. Admiral, 24-in. extension nozzle.	1 40
No. B-K. Duster. Tin.	1 00

Tin Cans

Food is canned more quickly and easily in tin cans. No uncertainty, no broken cans. Can be used over again.	Doz. 100
No. 2 Cans (Tops included)	\$0 45
No. 2 ½ Cans (Tops included)	55
No. 3 Cans (Tops included)	62
Prices quoted are for plain cans. Enamel-lined ones are available at higher prices.	

F. O. B. Harrisonburg





WETSEL'S *Adapted Seed Corn Hybrids*

IT PAYS TO PLANT HYBRID CORNS

U. S. 13

110 to 115 days. This hybrid is so well known that it hardly needs descriptive comment. Although some other Corns gain in popularity each year, U. S. 13 continues to lead all other varieties (or numbers) in sales. That is, we sell more bushels of this Corn than any other hybrid.

Its popularity is due, at least in part, to the fact that it meets the requirements of a vast majority of farmers. Relatively few farmers, in full-maturity areas, desire either an early or a late Corn. Nor do they want a very small or a very large fodder, or ear, or hard or soft kernel. A Corn that is "medium" in all of these respects, as is the case with U. S. 13, is more likely to be preferred, because it yields well in a wide variety of soils and degree of fertility as well as weather conditions.

U. S. 99

120 to 125 days. Large-foddered hybrid, hence requires longer time for full maturity. Stalks do not grow tall but are thick, with broad blades. Enjoys favorable reputation as a silage Corn. Kernels smooth and light yellow. Our stock of seed was produced by John S. Ward.

U. S. 262

About 125 days. Comparatively late-maturing Corn, becoming increasingly popular in Tidewater Maryland and Virginia, also North Carolina. Stalks rather large and erect. A high-yielding Corn; ears fairly large, with pale yellow kernels. Not suitable for short-season areas.

ILLINOIS 200

120 days. Stalk somewhat larger than U. S. 13. Ear is longer, but slightly smaller in circumference. Best results are obtained on fertile or bottom soils. Has given high yields, even under adverse weather conditions. Easy to husk and of excellent quality.

ILLINOIS 448

120 days. A high-yielding hybrid of wide adaptability. Stalks very tall and stiff, wind resistant, producing two long yellow ears of medium diameter. Kernels closely packed, medium depth, with high shelling percentage.

IOWA 939

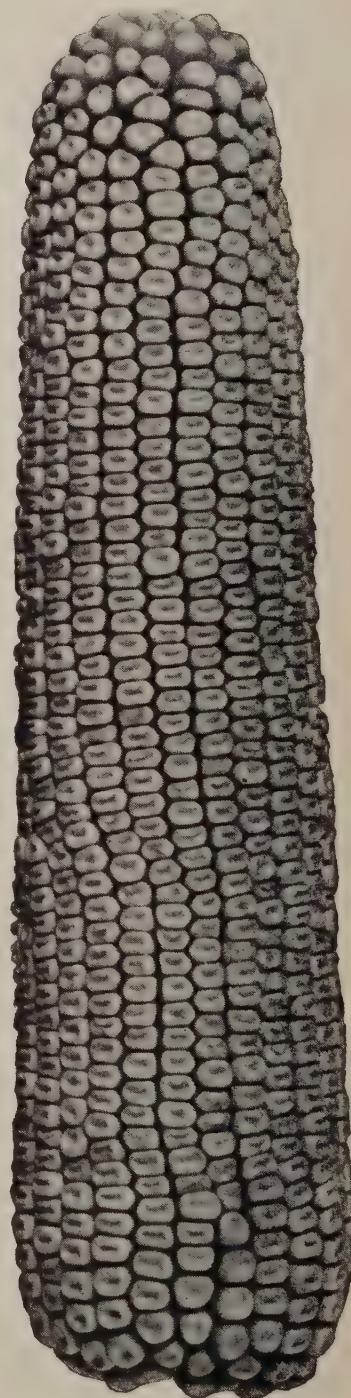
100 days. As intimated in comments on U. S. 13, it was second highest in number of acres of hybrids certified in Iowa over the past six years, thereby evidencing its popularity. Owing to short season maturity, is somewhat smaller foddered and eared than most hybrids. Thus far it has been our best seller in West Virginia and other sections where the growing season is comparatively short.

OHIO W. 17

100 to 110 days. Another comparatively early hybrid. Stalks medium in height, leafy and uniform. Produces medium ears, 16 to 18 rows of shallow kernels. Stalk remains green after husks have ripened on the ear. Is widely used in West Virginia where the season is shorter than in the Valley and eastern Virginia. Is also appropriate for either late planting in full season areas, or where very early harvesting is desired.

CORN EAR WORM DROPS

The time has arrived when control of corn ear worm is necessary. At least control of this pest will greatly increase your yield. Ogen's Corn Ear Worm Drops are simple to apply and will do a good job. See page 31.



U. S. 13 Hybrid

HYBRID SEED CORN PRICES

TESTED—GRADED—TREATED—BAGS INCLUDED

	F.O.B. HARRISONBURG			POSTPAID up to 150 miles		
	Gal.	½ bus.	Bus.	Gal.	½ bus.	Bus.
U. S. 13—Ward's Certified.....	\$1 30	\$5 00	\$9 50	\$1 55	\$5 40	\$10 20
U. S. 13—Iowa-Grown Certified.....	1 30	5 00	9 50	1 55	5 40	10 20
U. S. 99 (Ward's) Certified.....	1 30	5 50	9 50	1 55	5 40	10 20
U. S. 262 (Ward's) Certified.....	1 30	5 00	9 50	1 55	5 40	10 20
Illinois 200 (Ward's) Certified.....	1 30	5 00	9 50	1 55	5 40	10 20
Illinois 448 (Ward's) Certified.....	1 30	5 00	9 50	1 55	5 40	10 20
Iowa 939 Certified.....	1 30	5 00	9 50	1 55	5 40	10 20
Ohio W. 17 Certified.....	1 40	5 50	10 50	1 65	5 95	11 20
Ward's No. 2 Certified.....	1 30	5 00	9 50	1 55	5 40	10 20



DeKalb HYBRID CORN

Each year DeKalb Hybrid Corns make new and loyal friends. Consequently, their popularity shows a steady climb. This is proof of their wide adaptability to the climates and soils of the South and East.

DeKalb is bred to resist drought, insects and blight, and it has superb standing ability. Experience has proved that it delivers fine yields of high-quality grain. And the larger-foddered Corns produce a large tonnage of grain content, enhancing its feed value. DeKalb hybrids have had seven years of successful per-

formance in this area and their popularity has shown persistent growth.

As is the case with all hybrids, you should use the DeKalb "number" which is best adapted to the degree of fertility of soil, rather than consider it is "high" or "low" ground. Then selection should be made on the basis of your desires in respect to early, medium, or late maturity, large or small fodder, and so on.

If you are a DeKalb user, you will doubtless know which Corn you want. If not, read the descriptions before making a choice.

DEKALB 404-A. A short-season Corn, about 90 days in valley areas and 100 days on high ground. Truly a wonderful Corn, especially for an early crop. Our own experience and observation proves this conclusively. In four out of the last ten years, it won the DeKalb National Championship for yield of grain, ranging from 157 to 194 bushels to the acre on a five-acre plot. For a high yield in a short time, it is hard to beat.

DEKALB 816. Thus far this has been our most popular DeKalb Corn, judging from the number of bushels sold. The fodder is medium tall. Stalks are stiff, with short shanks. Harvest easily, by either hand or machine. Kernels are rich golden yellow and soft, making it a favorite for feeding. Matures in 110 to 115 days.

DEKALB 825. A fine Corn for rich land, especially bottom soil where moisture lingers during dry spells. Ears are large, of medium length and fine appearance. In fact, it is usually a very "showy" Corn. Stalks are robust size, not extremely large, and generally remain green after ear has matured, making fine quality of fodder. Most farmers who have used this Corn are partial to it. Matures in about 110 days.

DEKALB 840. A fine sturdy Corn that has produced uniformly good results in this area. On low, rich land fodder is fairly large, while on high and rather poor soil the stalks are smaller. But in either case it usually throws a good ear, and frequently two. Kernels are fairly deep and thick, of rich golden yellow. A uniformly high-yielding Corn. By actual test, on moderately rich soils and average rainfall, as much as 95 bushels of shelled Corn has been produced. Many farmers insist on 840 each year. It is one of the three most popular DeKalb numbers among our customers. Matures in 110 to 115 days.

DEKALB 847. Another excellent, uniformly good Corn, of medium fodder and maturity—110 to 115 days. Will, of course, give a better yield on rich land, but it produces well on poorer soils, even when rainfall is below normal. Ears are large and solid. Kernels are deep yellow, of excellent appearance and fine quality. By actual test, more than 100 bushels of shelled Corn was produced on three different farms in the Valley last year.

DEKALB 898. A comparatively new Corn in this area. Is, in fact, one of the newer DeKalb developments. It replaced the popular 888 last year, having proved by DeKalb tests to be somewhat superior to 888. Fodder is larger and maturity later than the lower numbers. Frequently used for silage. It is a good, rugged hybrid, with strong resistance against disease and insect attacks, and a high producer of deep, yellow kernels of high quality.

DEKALB 1002. A large-foddered variety, which has in the last several years become increasingly popular with us as an ensilage Corn. When planted in good soil it produces a high yield of grain and big tonnage of fine quality.

DEKALB 1025. Many customers continue to ask for a still larger-foddered hybrid, despite the fine results obtained from use of 898 and 1002. This is really a big Corn, in respect to tonnage, especially when planted on rich soil, and it bears a good ear, also. Farmers who used it in past years are very loyal to this Corn.

DEKALB 1060. As you may have observed, the higher the "number" of DeKalb Corns the larger the fodder. So the fodder of this one is even larger than 1025. Last year was our first experience with this Corn. Our supply was limited, hence sales were confined to only a few farmers. Reports thus far received were very satisfactory. It will do an excellent job where a really large fodder is desired.

DEKALB 719. A uniform, high-yielding white hybrid of medium fodder and maturity. Adapted to the same general areas as the yellow hybrids in the 800 series.

DEKALB 922. Any DeKalb Corn that begins with an odd number is white. This is one of the oldest DeKalb white hybrids, having stood the test down through the years. Very popular because it is widely adapted. A fine yielder, with deep-kerneled ears of medium length and full shuck covering.

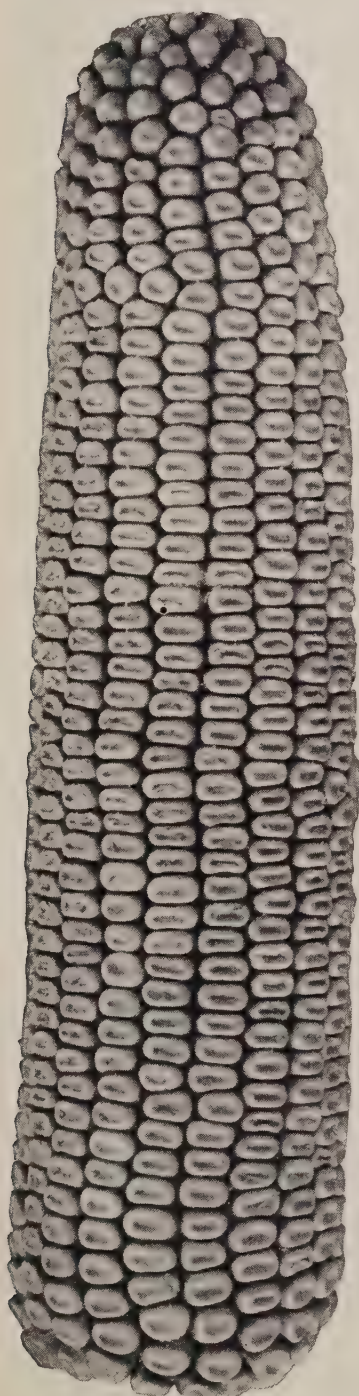
If you would like a complete DeKalb Catalogue, write us

PRICES OF DEKALB CORN HYBRIDS

	Pk.	Bus.
DeKalb 404-A. Thick flats.....	\$2 40	\$9 20
DeKalb 719. Medium flats.....	3 50	12 90
DeKalb 922. Medium flats.....	3 50	12 90
DeKalb, All Others. Medium flats.....	3 10	11 80

816, 840 and 847 available in TFZ (thick flat) kernels at \$2.25 per pk.; \$8.70 per bu.

Prices f.o.b. Harrisonburg. If ordered to be sent Parcel Post within 150 miles, add 25 cts. per pk. and 72 cts. per bus.



DeKalb 816



FUNK G

**“Consistently
Good Year
After Year”**



Here are TOP-PERFORMING Hybrids PROVED in advance that they will do your job right! Husking or ensilage. Early or full season. Ten years' great success here in Virginia. Plant this heavy producing seed.

FUNK G-80

The Funk G strain that helped produce an official world-record yield for a 10-acre field—1916 bushels dry shelled Corn.

Plant G-80 early and get the full advantage of its high-yield ability. A rapid-growing Corn with excellent stalk quality. Really stands up, despite hard storms. Large fibrous root system. Beautiful leaves, many of them! Has the structure to manufacture a real crop of Corn. Resists bad attacks of heat and drought. Extra-good resistance to Corn-borer. Makes large uniform ears of rich color. Carry their size to the tip, kernels of unusual depth. Funk G-80 has an enviable record throughout Virginia and fits the growing season perfectly.

This Corn has won top honors at numerous Corn shows throughout Virginia in recent years.

FUNK G-711

Strictly a late, heavy silage Corn adapted for late silage and refilling. Use G-135 for your regular ensilage. G-711 produces massive foliage and great stalk height.

FUNK G-135

The great silage Corn and the most widely used in the Eastern territory. Frequent reports of 20 to 22 tons per acre, entire field average. Highly nutritious and yields the greatest proportion of grain to total green weight.

Full season in maturity. Has given excellent results on all soil types. Notable through many years for its resistance to blight, when other nearby Corns were badly stricken. Excellent stalk quality; stands up well. Not easily affected with stalk-rot. Its rich golden ears are a joy to harvest. Produces a lot of them. A fine yielding Corn.

A wide-leaf leader among all hybrids. Its large foliage and good strong tall stalks have gained wide popularity for G-135 as extra-fine silage and a full-season husking Corn.

FUNK G-94

On the medium to early side in maturity. Use G-80 for full season for higher yields. G-94 has good standability. Wonderful root development. Stiff, sturdy stalks. Good ears with deep kernels. Comes through fine on a wide range of soil fertility.

**10-Year Record
thru Virginia—**

**BRILLIANT
FUTURE!**

Every Funk G Hybrid is a **PREMIUM-QUALITY** strain. There are no “seconds” among Funk G Hybrids. Prices on all varieties are the same. Each lot accurately graded according to kernel size, making planting easier. Assures full strands. No “misses” to cut down your yields. Highest germination. Here are 1948 prices. **ORDER NOW!**

	Bus.	Pk.
Flat Kernel Types.....	\$11 90	\$3 10

WETSEL'S STANDARD CORNS

Widely Used for Over 40 Years

Pennsylvania (Lancaster) Sure Crop. 110 to 120 days. A well-known sort in steady demand.



Boone County White Dent Corn

Reid's Yellow Dent. Certified. 120 days. Reid's Yellow Dent strains are the most popular yellow Corn, especially in the East. The medium-sized ear is rather large in diameter and bears long rich golden yellow kernels. An excellent sort for feeding on the cob.

Bloody Butcher. 100 to 110 days. A well-known and, in some sections, popular Corn.

Ensilage Corn

Eureka. 115 days. A first-class sort for either ensilage or feeding, if allowed to mature. Very tall stalks, 12 to 15 feet high; large white kernels. A favorite for filling silos. When to be used as ensilage, it should be cut while in blossom. It is better to cut it early than too late.

Pamunkey. An extra-heavy producer. Strong, vigorous stalks 13 to 15 feet high usually bear two large ears.

STANDARD FIELD CORN PRICES

F. O. B. HARRISONBURG

	Pk.	Bus.
Reid's Yellow Dent	\$1 25	\$4 75
Wetzel's Leaming	1 25	4 75
Penna. Sure Crop, Pennsylvania Grown	1 25	4 75
Bloody Butcher	1 20	4 50
Boone County White Dent—Thoroughbred	1 25	4 75
Hickory King	1 35	5 25
Ensilage, Eureka	1 25	4 75
Ensilage, Old Virginia	1 20	4 50
Ensilage, Pamunkey	1 30	5 00

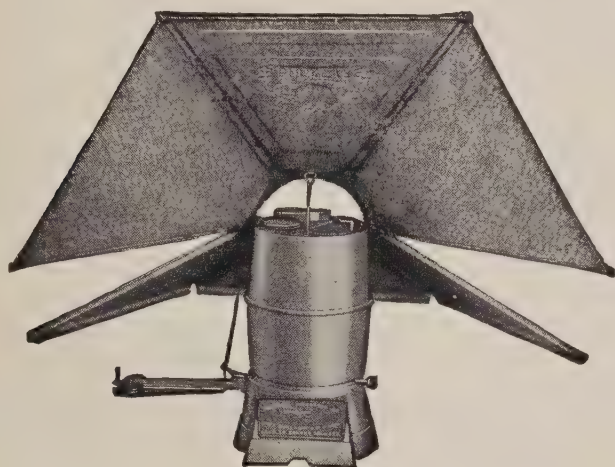
By Parcel Post add 25 cts. per pk.; ½ bus. 40 cts.; 1 bus. 70 cts.



Wetsel's Modern Poultry Supplies



A section of our Poultry Medication, Poultry Supply and Insecticide Department



Buckeye Coal-Burning Brooder

Carload promised in February

The first Coal Brooder to win popular acceptance. Constant improvements make it the best Coal Brooder available today. Has many features not found on other stoves. It is low in price, saves time and work, is easy and economical to use.

- No. 119-A.** 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 700.
Holds 60 lbs. coal. July delivery.....\$26 54
- No. 120-A.** 62-in. Canopy. Capacity 1000.
Holds 72 lbs. coal. July delivery.....28 80



Wood-Burning Brooders

Wood-Burning Brooders are reliable, economical, clean, safe, and easily cared for.

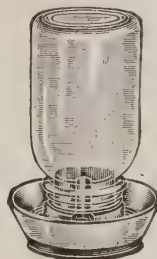
- No. 24. Shenandoah B.....500 \$21 25

Showalter Wood Brooder

The Showalter Wood-Burning Brooder enjoys wide popularity over a wide area in Virginia, West Virginia, and several southern states.

It is a round stove, somewhat like an ordinary heater used in the home. If you prefer to use wood for fuel, we think you will like the Showalter Brooder. Capacity under average conditions, 500.

Price, uncrated..... Ask for
Price, crated for shipping..... prices



No. 6-P.

Jar Fountains

Just the thing for baby chicks. Fits any Mason jar. (Jar not included.)

No. 6-P. Glass Fountain..... Each Doz.
\$0 10 \$1 10

Note—Can be used for buttermilk and medicine.



Warner Electric Brooder

Carefully made, rigid, durable, easily assembled. Properly ventilated. "Floor always dry." Fabric curtain admits air but excludes drafts. Enclosed switch-box avoids fire hazards. Economical operation—as low as 6 cents a day. Allows 7 sq. in. or more for each chick. DeLuxe is made with metal top.

	Cap.	
No. 500-D. DeLuxe Warner.....	500	\$33 42
No. 350-D. DeLuxe Warner.....	350	26 28
No. 400-S.....	400	19 80
No. 200-S.....	200	
No. VB 40. Chick Saver.....	200	8 95



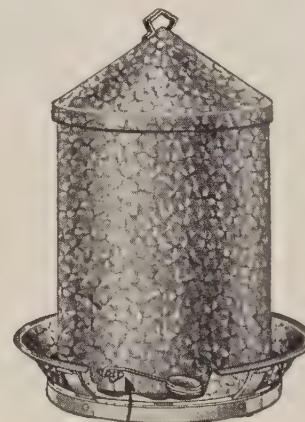
No. 81 Heater

Not available at present

Cyclone Fountains

Double Wall

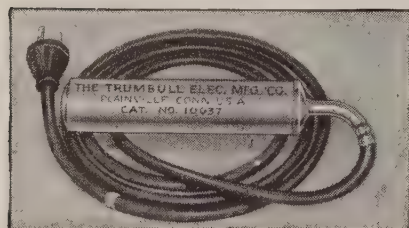
- No. 202. 2-gal. Fountain.....
No. 303. 3-gal. Fountain.....
No. 305. 5-gal. Fountain.....



Ren-O-Sal Tablets, product of Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories, when used in drinking water, prevent coccidiosis and other common poultry diseases. We strongly advise their use. See page 29.



WETSEL'S MODERN POULTRY SUPPLIES, continued



Automatic Electric Warmer

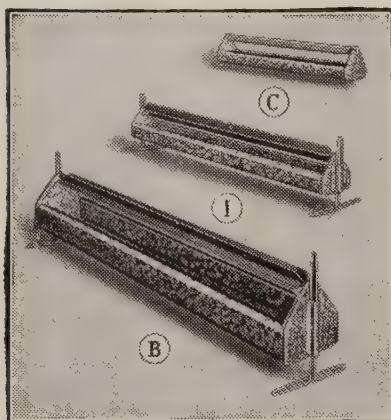
This Electric Water Warmer automatically keeps poultry drinking water at 50 degrees F. in coldest weather.
Low operating cost. \$2 85



Buckeye Fountains

No. 255.	5-gal.
(SW Float)	\$3.05
No. 456.	5-gal.
(DW)	\$3.05.
No. 269.	10-gal.
(SW Float)	\$4.50

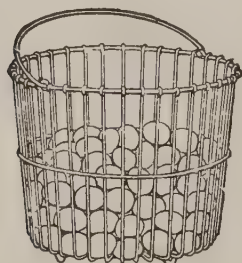
FEEDERS



Cyclone Equipment

No. 236.	36 in. Chick.	Ask
No. 236-R.	36 in. Intermediate.	for
No. 248-R.	48 in. Broiler, with legs	prices

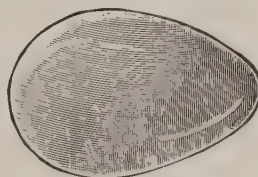
Also other makes and sizes,
including Flock Feeders.



PATENT PENDING

Wire Egg Basket

No. 114.	Each
	\$0 90



Nest Eggs

Lime.	Doz.
	\$0 24

Complete Line of Poultry Supplies

We carry a complete assortment of poultry equipment and supplies at all times. It is probably the largest and most complete stock in the state, and includes scores of items not listed in this catalog.

Some of the items not listed here include a full line of Kasco Feeds, Dr. Hess and Clark Poultry Tonics, Disinfectants, and Louse Powder, Sherwin-Williams famous Phen-O-Dip, Merck's Iodine Suspensoid and Apoline; also Cod Liver Oil and other products used by poultry raisers.



Thermostats

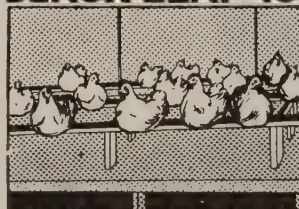
T-3.	3 in. Stud Brooder Utility.	Each
T-347.	3 in. Fitall.	\$0 20
T-4.	3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.	22
T-5.	3 in. Buckeye Oil Brooder.	20
T-6.	3 in. Simplex & Miller Wood.	22
T-7.	3 in. Several Makes.	22
T-8.	3 in. Several Makes.	22
T-40.	4 in. Showalter Wood.	35
T-44.	4 in. Newton Incubator.	35
T-46.	4 in. Blue Hen.	35
T-49.	4 in. Shen. Wood Brooder.	35
Newton Wafer & Bar (Complete)	1	50



Thermometers

No. 81.	Cyclone Brooder.	Each
No. 200.	Ideal Brooder.	\$0 35
No. 400.	Electric Brooder.	30
		50

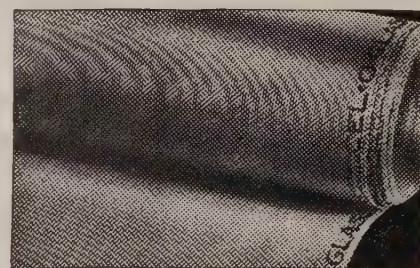
BLACK LEAF 40



WORKS WHILE THEY ROOST

Oz.	Each
5 ozs.	\$0 36
Lb.	1 05
2 lbs.	2 42
5 lbs.	4 15
10 lbs.	7 90
	13 85

Cel-O-Glass



CEL-O-GLASS, which has been widely used for 25 years, is now back on the market. 50-ft. rolls, 36 in. wide, per sq. yd. . . \$1 05



Celluloid Leg Bands

No. 9.	Leghorn.	100
No. 11.	Rocks, Reds.	\$0 35
No. 12.	Asiatic.	45
		55

We Sell B-K

10-oz. bottle.	\$0 50
Qt. bottle.	90
Gallon bottle.	2 00
Powder, small.	75
Powder, large.	1 50

Egg Scales

Premier.	\$1 35
Acme.	2 95
Unique.	1 75



Withstands sun, wind, rain, snow. No glass cutting, no putty, just cut to size with shears and nail down with wood strips. May be purchased in any desired lengths. 50-ft. roll (36 in. wide) per sq. yd. . . \$0 50

Wyr-O-Glass

(36 in. wide), per sq. yd. \$0 80

Poultry and Stock Medication, Etc.

WALKO TABLETS

For the Drinking Water.
For Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks or
Geese. Also for Older Fowls

Be sure the tablets are thoroughly dissolved. Do not mix with food. Always dissolve in pure water and use only in clean vessels. 3 sizes—50 cts., \$1.00, and \$2.50.

PTZ Products

Phenothiazine PTZ Pellets

Adult	
13.5 Gram.....	\$0 4½
Lamb	
8 Gram.....	04
Forceps.....	50

PTZ Powder

4-oz. pkg.....	\$0 40
Lb. pkg.....	1 00
5-lb. pkg.....	4 50
10-lb. pkg.....	8 50
25-lb. pkg.....	17 10
150-lb. pkg.....	90 00

PTZ Pasture Mix

50-lb. bag.....	5 50
-----------------	------

DDT Compounds

Trade channels were flooded last year with products containing DDT. Many of them were hastily concocted to "cash in," so to speak, on the public's eagerness to obtain this widely acclaimed and presumably magical insecticide. Already the situation shows signs of settling down to a more sober basis. We have a complete line of DDT products that were carefully selected for quality and for specific use in the house, barn, poultry house, on livestock, vegetation and agricultural crops. Space forbids listing all of them here.

Knox Out

(House Spray, 5% DDT)

Pt.....	\$0 35
Qt.....	65

Black Flag

¾ OZ.....	\$0 10
2¼ OZS.....	25
5 OZS.....	49

Gulf Spray

(House Spray with 5% DDT)

Pt.....	\$0 25
Qt.....	50



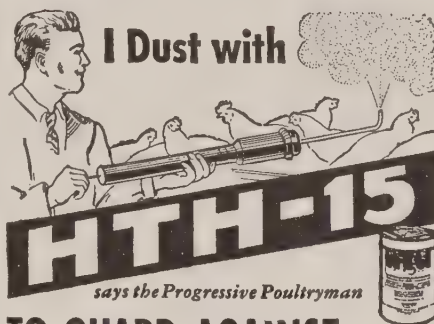
Kow-Kare

The great cow tonic. Designed to promote appetite in cows that are OFF-FEED. Is nationally known. Easy to use. Just give two tablespoonfuls in feed twice daily. For cows that are convalescing increase to three tablespoonfuls.

2 sizes 75 cts. and \$1.35.

Bag Balm

75 cts.



TO GUARD AGAINST COLDS • ROUP • BRONCHITIS

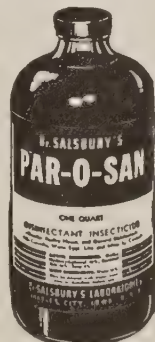
"I fight colds and respiratory diseases by dusting with HTH-15. A dry, white powder, containing just the right balance of chlorine, HTH-15 is easy to use. I just dust over the birds on roost with an inexpensive dust-gun—and get all benefits of the chlorine inhalant treatment without disadvantages of moisture."

A little HTH-15 in drinking water helps prevent spread of disease. Disinfect poultry-houses and equipment by spraying regularly with HTH-15 Solution. Economical—no waste—effective. Write for literature. Extensively used for dairy farm sanitation in the dairy, on the animals, and in the barns. Lb. can 65 cts., postpaid 75 cts.; 3-lb. can \$1.50, postpaid \$1.65.



Rota-Caps are used the country over as an individual chicken wormer. This is the only product containing Rotamine, the drug discovery which removes large round worms and in addition intestinal Capillaria worms. Many treatments do not remove both species. Price, (adult) 50 for 75 cts.; 100 for \$1.35; 200 for \$2.50; 500 for \$5.00.

Use Avi-Tab in your mash feed. It is an effective appetizer, which many birds need. Try a ten-day treatment with Salsbury's Avi-Tab; watch the birds respond. (One-quarter pound to 100 lbs. mash.) ¼lb. 65 cts.; ½lb. \$1.20; 1lb. \$2.25; 3 lbs. \$5.55. Larger lots at lower rate.



Disinfect laying houses often. Germs may lurk in clean-looking houses. For cleaning and disinfecting poultry houses, Salsbury's Par-O-San is dependable and pleasant. Use according to simple directions; it won't harm birds or equipment. ½pt. 60 cts.; pt. \$1.10; qt. \$2.00; gal. \$6.50.

CYANOOGAS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCIUM CYANIDE

All soil unless treated, is infested with numerous species of soil insects, such as wireworms, millipedes, symphylids, sow bugs, slugs, grubs of imported beetles and nematodes. Fumigate the soil with CYANOOGAS to kill these pests.



CYANOOGAS A-DUST

(General Purpose)

1-lb. can.....	\$0 98
5-lb. can.....	3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50

CYANOOGAS G-FUMIGANT

(For inclosed space fumigation)

5-lb. can.....	\$3 75
25-lb. can.....	12 50



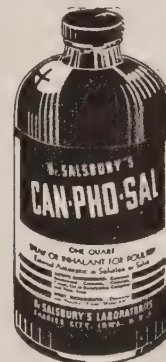
CYANOOGAS ANT KILLER

does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can 39 cts.

Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories Products

A "SPECIFIC" FOR EVERY POULTRY DISEASE

Can-Pho-Sal is a spray or inhalant for poultry. Non-inflammable when used with water. Designed for colds and other mouth, nostril and eye irritations or congestion. Very effective when used in hot, moist mash. 2 ozs. 50 cts.; ¼pt. 85 cts.; ½pt. \$1.25; pt. \$2.10; qt. \$4.00; ½gal. \$7.50.



Ren-O-Sal

(Tablets)

A new Salsbury product that is taking the whole country by storm. It is a drinking water medicine for chickens and turkeys for use as tonic or alternative. When used as a preventive, coccidiosis rarely develops. In most instances, it will cure this deadly disease. Easy to use; just dissolve in water. Results have been sensational. 25 tablets 30 cts.; 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$3.45; 1000 for \$6.25.

Other Salsbury products include Vaccines for Poultry and Cattle, Hog Worm Oil, Nic-Sal, for Lice, Stop-Pick, Louse Powder, and Rat Death.

Farmers have long been convinced that it pays to treat seeds against diseases and to inoculate legume crops for larger growth and improvement of soil.



Insecticides — Fungicides — Weed Killers

Safest Rat Killer Known



and quick too. No fuss, no muss, no advance preparations. Made with Red Squill. Kills only rats and mice. Full 6-oz. pkg.

SAF-KIL 59¢
READY MIXED RAT BAIT

They Drink "Zip"



"ZIP"

Rat and Mouse Exterminator

"ZIP" is a liquid poison to attract rodents. Easy to use, no other bait required. "Zip" cannot be carried into feeds or other products by rats and mice. It has a pleasing smell and taste; they like it and drink it. 6-oz. bottle 50 cts.; qt. bottle \$1.75.

Ant-X Jelly Bait (Thallium)



A most effective bait for destroying all species of sweet-eating ants. Simple to use. Not a repellent but a food bait that ants eat and carry back to the nest. Destroys entire colony. "Their last meal." 35 cts.

Ant-X Ant Traps (Thallium)



A safe, sanitary method for controlling ants in house and garden. Attracts and destroys both sweet and grease-eating ants. Cannot be opened by children or spilled by pets. Ant-X Traps may be placed inside ice-boxes or other food containers without contaminating foods. "Their last meal." 25 cts.

Roach-Not's



A prepared powder bait, quick and effective. Roach-Not's "lay them on their backs." Also quickly kills waterbugs and silverfish. "Their last meal." 25 cts.



Rat-Not's

A non-poisonous prepared bait containing genuine Red Squill. A safe, sanitary way to exterminate rats. Rats are attracted to Rat-Not's because of their tempting odor. "Their last meal." 25 cts.



Mole-Not's

Life-saver for lawns, flower and seed beds. Sure death to bulb-eating, root-destroying moles. Mole-Not's safeguard bulbs when placed in ground at time of planting. "Their last meal." 35 cts.

Pestex

This amazing, NON-POISONOUS preparation, if thoroughly dusted on, around and underneath flowers, vegetables, and other vegetation, keeps off dogs, rabbits, and almost all kinds of insects and other pests. It should be redusted if rains wash it off.

For moles, dig trench 1 inch deep around portion of lot needing protection, fill with Pestex and cover with earth. Moles usually remain away without further treatment. Lb. 36 cts.

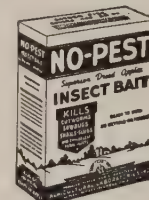


This amazing liquid chemical kills the plant and seeds of Crab Grass without permanent injury to lawn grasses. Checks reinfestation. Non-injurious to soil. A 16-oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and treats 2000 sq. ft. ZOTOX also kills dandelion, plantain, chickweed, spurge and other lawn weeds. Full directions on bottle. 8 ozs. \$1.00; 16 ozs. \$1.50; 32 ozs. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$4.50. Ask for free literature.

Ammate, Weed Killer

SPRAY—ONCE KILLS POISON IVY

Safe, easy, quick—du Pont Ammate kills permanently. No permanent sterilization effect on soil when used in recommended dosages. However, it can be used in higher concentrations for permanent kill of weeds in driveways walks, etc. Offers advantages possessed by no other weed killer. Non-flammable, non-explosive; residue on sprayed foliage is not harmful to humans, pets, or livestock. Effective in the kill of many other troublesome weeds. 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.25.



NO-PEST INSECT BAIT

Kills Cutworms, Snails, Slugs, Grasshoppers, Earwigs, Crickets, many Weevils and other destructive pests. A true bait—not a dust or spray. Made from ripe sweet apples, it lures insects to their death. Costs little. Easy to apply. Just scatter around threatened plants. Offers excellent protection to vegetable gardens, flowers, shrubs, etc. Try No-Pest. 25 cts.

Karmex 2, 4-D Weed Killer

(A du Pont-Semesan Product)

Extensive tests have proved Karmex to be highly effective on a number of noxious annual and perennial weeds. It also may be used to combat such weeds as narrow-leaf plantain and dandelion in Kentucky and Canadian blue grass and Bermuda lawns.

One bottle, 25 tablets, treats 1250 sq. ft.

One bottle, 100 tablets, treats 5000 sq. ft.

One tablet is mixed in a quart of water. The tablet disintegrates within 30 seconds, completely dissolves in water within 5 minutes, and is then ready for spraying. Bottle of 25 tablets 98 cts.; 100 tablets \$3.40

Kryocide

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NATURAL CRYOLITE

Vegetable gardeners will appreciate the new Kryocide (natural Cryolite) and Kryocide D-50 (ready-mixed dust with sulphur). Finely micronized for thorough application.

KRYOCIDE (Straight) is the unmixed, finely pulverized NATURAL CRYOLITE to be used in a water spray, in mixed dust, or as bait in vegetable gardens and on certain shrubs. Highly effective in controlling many chewing insects. Easy to apply. Safe. Proved by years of use by big commercial growers. 35 cts.

KRYOCIDE D-50 (with sulphur) is Kryocide in ready-mixed dust to be used directly on plants, as both insecticide and fungicide. Its base is NATURAL CRYOLITE, the insecticide recommended by authorities and widely used to control chewing insects. Ready and easy to apply in vegetable gardens. Packed in 1-lb. cans, 50 cts. Also 3-lb. bags, 85 cts.

KRYOCIDE C (COPPERUS) is Kryocide ready mixed for use as either a spray or a dust. 3-lb. can 90 cts.

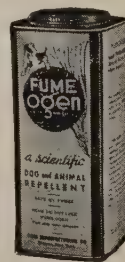
Fume-Ogen

Animal Repellent

FUME-GEN is the new scientific achievement of the Ogen Laboratories and Experimental Gardens. It is one of those rare products that every home and garden lover will be glad to learn about.

The effectiveness of FUME-GEN as a pest repellent has been proved over a period of years through rigid tests and experiments in the home, in the garden, and in the greenhouse.

8-oz. shaker canister.....\$0 50



**INSECTICIDES — FUNGICIDES — WEED KILLERS, continued****Corn Ear Worm Drops**

During the past few years the corn ear worm has been an important pest of sweet corn in practically all parts of the country. The moth of the worm lays eggs on the fresh silk of the ears of corn. After hatching, the young worms pass down through the silk to develop and cause injury to the corn by feeding upon the developing kernels. Control has been difficult. However, after several years of diligent research and testing, OGEN'S CORN EAR WORM DROPS is now offered as a control for this destructive insect. 2-oz. bottle with applicator.\$0 35

WEEDONE

TRADE MARK

The new internal weed killer. Kills poison ivy, poison oak, bindweed, honeysuckle, dandelion, other noxious weeds. Sprayed on leaves, it travels down and kills right out to the root tips. Sprayed on lawns, it kills dandelions and other weeds without hurting the grass. Non-corrosive, safe for humans and animals. Just mix with water and spray. 6-oz. bottle (covers 500 sq. ft.) 75 cts.; 1-qt. can (covers 2,500 sq. ft.) \$2.50; 1-gal. can (covers 10,000 sq. ft.) \$7.50. Larger quantities on request.

Sheep Manure

One of the most widely used materials for stimulating growth of flowers, bulbs, grass and other plants. 25-lb. bag \$1.00; 50 lb. bag \$1.75; 100 lb. bag \$3.00.



Fulton's PlanTabbs provide rich, balanced, complete food PLUS stimulating Vitamin B-1 in odorless, convenient tablets. Use them for beautiful gardens and lovely house plants. Will largely increase the yield from vegetable gardens. Box of 10 tablets 10 cts.; 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FRUITONE, the hormone spray for stopping premature drop of fruit, flowers and leaves. When sprayed on flowers of tomatoes or beans it produces better set and larger crop. Prevents premature drop of apples and pears. Makes hollies and other Christmas greens hold their leaves longer. 2½-ounce packet, 25 cts.; 2-oz. package, \$1.00; 12-oz. can, \$5.00.

Rose Food

A plant food (fertilizer) designed especially (and exclusively) for roses. An excellent preparation that is widely used by large rose growers. 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15.

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TRANSPLANTONE is a water-soluble powder containing Vitamin B-1, and other parts of the Vitamin B fraction, plus certain plant hormones which are active in root formation. Plant physiologists have shown that these chemicals are vital to the growth of plants, particularly of roots. The hormone initiates or forms roots while the Vitamin B chemicals are necessary for their continued growth. ½oz. 25 cts.; 3 ozs. \$1.00; lb. \$4.00.

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



The Hormone Powder for Rooting Cuttings and for Dusting Seeds and Bulbs

THE MOST POTENT OF ALL PLANT HORMONES

Easier, Faster, Surer Better, Cleaner Safer

ROOTONE offers the most economical, simple, efficient way for the use of plant hormones, giving twice the number of cuttings at the same cost.

ROOTONE contains the most powerful plant hormone of all, naphthalene acetic acid, diluted with other ingredients to get the best range of activity on plants. Trial size 25 cts.; 2-oz. jar \$1.00; 1-lb. can \$5.00.

Wetsel's Spraying Materials**Tri-Ogen Spray**

Insect Spray and Fungicide



TRI-GEN spray is a proved product. Leading rosarians, both amateur and professional, in all parts of the country use and recommend TRI-GEN. Protects roses and other plants from insects and disease.

"E" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	\$0 90
"A" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	1 50
"B" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	4 00
"C" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	6 00
"D" Kit of Tri-Ogen Spray.....	20 00

Tri-Ogen Dust

General Purpose Three-Way Insecticide-Fungicide Dust



Many horticulturists prefer to dust rather than spray. TRI-GEN DUST was perfected to meet the need of a scientifically balanced, safe, effective three-purpose insecticide-fungicide dusting material. TRI-GEN DUST contains the proper toxic ingredients to kill aphids and similar sucking insects. Stomach poisons that will not burn foliage are incorporated to control chewing insects.

1-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust.....	\$0 85
5-lb. Unit Tri-Ogen Dust.....	3 50

Killogen

Concentrated Insect Spray



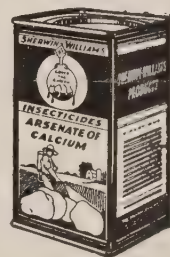
A fine garden insecticide containing ROTENONE, for use on both vegetable and flowering plants. It will work wonders in the protection of plants against many insects, and it is pleasant to use.

KILLOGEN is highly concentrated, stands a high rate of dilution, and is easily mixed with water. Will not harm the most delicate of foliage. It is an equally effective spray for garden, green-houses, window-boxes, and house-plants.

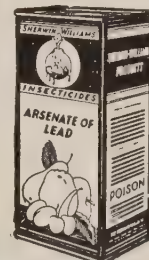
1-oz. bottle... \$0 35	Pt. \$2 60
4-oz. bottle... 1 00	Qt. 4 50

Arsenate of Calcium.

Use as a dust or spray to control chewing insects on potatoes and vegetables. Recommended to orchardists for late spraying where apples are not washed. Market uncertain. Ask for price.

**Arsenate of Lead.** (Sherwin-Williams.)

The standard insecticide for controlling chewing insects on shrubs, vegetables, flowers, fruit, shade trees. Leaves a heavy, evenly distributed deposit, giving effective control of chewing insects. Lb. 40 cts.; 3 lbs. 80 cts.

**Black-Leaf**

"40." A concentrated nicotine solution for aphids, thrips and red spider. Oz. 36 cts.; 5 ozs. \$1.05; lb. \$2.42; 2 lbs. \$4.15; 5 lbs. \$7.90; 10 lbs. \$13.85; 50 lbs., ask for price.

**Mexogen**

Kills and Repels Mexican Bean Beetles



MEXOGEN is a highly concentrated contact spray and repellent, scientifically prepared to destroy and repel this destructive enemy of the truck gardener, which is spreading so rapidly throughout the country. MEXOGEN destroys the larvae and eggs, as well as the adult beetle, and is an efficient repellent.

½pt.	\$0 75
Qt.	2 00
Gal.	6 00



WETSEL'S SPRAYING MATERIALS, continued



Basi-Cop No. 3. For the control of downy mildew on lima beans, powdery mildew on cucumbers and melons, and leaf-spot on tomatoes. Use 20 lbs. per acre for early dusting and 20 to 25 lbs. for severe infestations. 3 lbs. 50 cts.

Basi-Cop Dust No. 3.

With DDT. Recommended for controlling the same diseases as Basi-Cop No. 3, except that it cannot be used on melon and squash. Ask for price.

Roto-Dust. (Sherwin-Williams.) Roto-Dust will kill most common insects, yet it is harmless to human beings and animals. A double-acting, non-poisonous insecticide that acts as a contact and stomach poison. The best Mexican bean beetle dust yet introduced. 4 lbs. 80 cts. 25-lb. bag \$4.50.

**Mologen**

Gets Rid of Moles the Easy Way



MOLOGEN eliminates moles in two or three days. It is easy to use and there is no messy disposal job. It is non-poisonous to birds and pets. Emits no gas and is odorless.

To use MOLOGEN, make small holes in the ridges made by the moles and insert about one teaspoonful in the hole. The

moles in the underground passages are killed by this scientific mole eliminator.

1/2 lb. \$0 50
1 1/2 lbs. 1 25

Bordeaux Mixture. The recognized preventative for most fungous diseases. Lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 75 cts.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol). A fungicide used for blight, fungus, and bitter rot on fruit. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30.

**"DOGZOFF"**

A spray that discourages dogs from the habits that are so destructive to evergreens. One spraying lasts several weeks. 3-oz. bottle 60 cts.

Crow Repellent.

Keeps crows, larks, starlings, blackbirds, pheasants and other corn-pulling birds from molesting corn while it is germinating, sprouting, and rooting. Saves seeds, loss, and labor of replanting. Will not clog any planter.

1/2 pt. (1-bus. size) \$0 30
1 pt. (2-bus. size) 50
1 qt. (4-bus. size) 75



Sulphur, Mulsoid. High-grade wettable Sulphur, 98 per cent pure. An excellent spray for the control of scab and brown rot and does not russet or burn. 6 lbs. 65 cts.

Sulphur. Fine powdered dusting Sulphur for mildew and fungous diseases on flowers. Lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$4.75.

Paradichlorobenzene (Peach Borer Gas). For peach-tree borers. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$17.00.



Paris Green. Used as a spray, controls potato bugs and similar insects. 1/4 lb. 18 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

Pestroy. An effective Sherwin-Williams combination spray consisting of Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. Recommended for control of fungous diseases and chewing insects. Lb. 30 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.

20-20-60 Dust. An insecticide and fungicide spray or dust for control of all chewing insects, including Mexican bean beetle. Ask for price.

Lime and Sulphur (Dry). The only true dry Lime and Sulphur in powdered form made from liquid Lime and Sulphur. Add the water and you have the liquid. Lb. 30 cts.; 12 1/4 lbs. \$1.35.

Lime. A high-grade Lime for spraying purposes. 10 lbs. 20 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts.



NON-POISONOUS
RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Red Arrow. For chewing and sucking insects. Recommended for Mexican bean beetle, cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, etc. Oz. 35 cts.; 4 ozs. \$1.00.

Sunoco Spray Oil. For control of scale and insects on trees, shrubs, and coniferous evergreens. Pt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; 1/2 gal. 50 cts.; gal. 85 cts.; 5 gals., 75 cts. per gal.

Tobacco Dust. Finely ground for dusting. 2 lbs. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.

Potato Blight and Bug Killer.

Sherwin-Williams Potato Spray is efficient and economical. Use it for control of potato blight, Colorado potato beetles, Mexican bean beetles, and other chewing insects as well as fungous diseases. Combination of arsenate of calcium and Bordeaux mixture; will keep plants healthy and vigorous. Lb. 30 cts.; 3 lbs. 65 cts.

**Blue Dragon**

A rotenone dust superior, which is highly effective in controlling most insect pests. Can be used either as liquid spray or by dusting on the plant. Non-poisonous—harmless to humans and domestic animals. Will not burn tender foliage. Lb. 25 cts.; 4 lbs. 80 cts.; 25 lbs. \$4.00.

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WETSEL SEED COMPANY, Inc.
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

Send by _____ on _____ 194 to Station or Express _____
 (Parcel Post, Express or Freight) (Shipping Date) (Only if different from Post Office)

[illegible]



WETSEL'S *Famous* Lawn Grasses

"THE BEST FOR VIRGINIA"



GREEN ISLAND

There is no one variety of grass suitable for making a lawn. Best results are obtained by combining several different kinds, so that if growing conditions are not ideal for one, there will be another variety that will thrive in its place. From our long experience in testing different varieties and combinations of grass seeds, we have made up this Green Island mixture, containing the finest grasses for Virginia growing conditions. Lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.80; 25 lbs. \$11.75.

How to Make a Lawn

Lawn grass may be sown either in March or April, or in September or October. One pound of seed will plant 300 to 400 square feet. Dig the ground to a depth of 6 inches, making it fine and smooth. Work fertilizer (Vigoro is recommended) into the soil at the rate of 4 pounds to 100 square feet, and rake it until smooth. Broadcast the seed thickly, half one way and half the other; cover it lightly and roll the soil to provide a firm seed-bed. Cut the grass when it is 2 inches high, and continue to mow it regularly. Water it generously twice a week if possible, but never merely *sprinkle* it with the hose, for this practice brings the grass roots to the surface of the ground where they are easily burned off by the hot summer sun. Remove all weeds if they appear and sow more grass seed in their place. For lasting results give the lawn a good application of fertilizer in the fall and spring.

If ordering grass seed by mail, add 10 cents for the first pound and 1 cent extra for each additional pound.

Wetzel's Shady Lawn Grass

Few grasses thrive in shade. Our special mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house. Under trees apply a double quantity of fertilizer and water more frequently. Lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.30; 25 lbs. \$13.00.

Wetzel's Park Lawn Grass

A popular low-priced mixture especially recommended for late sowing, as it contains a mother crop which will help it through the summer. Lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$8.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Basis of most lawn grass. 21-lb. seed. Lb. 40 cts.

Chewing's Fescue

Dark green leaves; forms dense turf. Permanent in most places and good in shade. Lb. 65 cts.

White Dutch Clover For Lawns and Pastures

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. Lb. 67 cts.; 5 lbs. \$23.5.

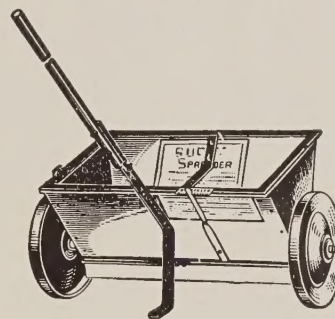
GARDEN and LAWN Fertilizers

Bone Meal. A safe, effective fertilizer for all purposes. Especially good for roses, lawns, and flowering shrubs. Ask for prices.

Nitrate of Soda. Used when quick action is desired. Enhances foliage of all plants. Lb. 5 cts.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lb. bag \$3.25.

PlanTabbs. Concentrated fertilizer in tablet form suitable for potted plants. 30 tablets 25 cts.; 75 tablets 50 cts.; large-size box \$1.00.

Sheep Manure. One of the most widely used and safest animal manures in the growing of flowers and vegetables. 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100-lb. bag \$3.00.



Salem Spreaders

16-inch width.....	\$5 60
20-inch width.....	9 40
30-inch width.....	16 15
36-inch width.....	30 50

Garden Fertilizers

Brimm. (Top Grade for Potato and Special Truck Crops.) Analysis 5-10-5. Especially prepared by Swift & Co. Has become very popular in recent years. 100-lb. bag \$2.65; 5 bags, \$2.60 per bag.

Garden (5-10-5). Also designed for gardens by various companies, from whom we acquire it. Not as highly regarded as Brimm. 100-lb. bag \$2.30.

Granulated Peat Moss

A splendid mulching material for roses, shrubs, and other plants. $\frac{5}{8}$ bale \$2.25; large standard bale \$4.00.

COMPO COMPOST DEVELOPER

Makes rich organic manure
Decomposes waste plant materials
Returns to the soil much that is taken from it.

Helps maintain soil fertility
Increases garden productiveness

Inexpensive — Costs Very Little

A 25-lb. carton of COMPO will make up to 1250 lbs. of rich organic manure or fertilizer. COMPO Manure has no disagreeable odor, does not attract flies, keeps indefinitely, and is harmless to domestic pets and animals

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. size (makes 375 lbs. of organic manure).....	\$1 00
25-lb. size (makes 1250 lbs. of organic manure).....	2 00
100-lb. size (makes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of organic manure).....	7 50

Add "VIGORO BEAUTY" to Your

LAWN, FLOWERS and
SHRUBS

VIGORO
COMPLETE PLANT FOOD

Enthusiastic gardeners everywhere attribute much of their success to the use of Vigoro.

Vigoro, made by Swift & Company, supplies all growing things with the vital nourishment they require to attain finest growth and beauty.

You'll prefer using Vigoro because it's clean, odorless, sanitary, and easy to use, as well as economical. Four pounds per 100 square feet.

Lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

SAVE FEED COSTS—
Plant More Oats



WETSEL SEED CO. • Dependable Seeds Since 1911 • HARRISONBURG, VA.